

JPRS-SSA-85-093

2 October 1985

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

2 October 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

Physical Preparations in Luanda To Receive 'Non-Aligned' (O JORNAL, 9 Aug 85)	1
Expansion of Role, Influence in Continental Affairs Seen (O JORNAL, 9 Aug 85)	3
Fourth Region Military Council President Visits Huambo (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Jul 85)	6
Briefs	
TGFA Junior Specialists Course	7
Fish Canning Facility Constructed	7
New Provincial Chiefs	7

BOTSWANA

More Refugees Told To Leave (THE GUARDIAN, 2 Aug 85)	8
---	---

COMORO ISLANDS

Political Relationships Revealed (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 17 Jul 85)	10
--	----

GHANA

Regional Secretary Firings Linked to Tsikata's PNDC Membership (Poku Adaa; TALKING DRUMS, 26 Aug 85)	17
Islamic Refresher Course To Foster Unity Between Rival Factions (GHANAIAN TIMES, 13 Aug 85)	19
Canadian Grant for Grains Production (Kwaku Nehemia; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 16 Aug 85)	20

Institute Breeds New Maize Seed Varieties (Kwaku Nehemia; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 16 Aug 85)	21
Government To Change Company Ownership Code (Ato Austin; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 12 Aug 85)	22
Alumni Asked To Help Military Academy (Kobla Ali Kukubor; GHANAIAN TIMES, 15 Aug 85)	23
Railway To Substitute Briquettes for Imported Coal (Wendy Asiana, Kojo Sam; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 13 Aug 85)	24
Briefs	
Wenchi Resettling Refugees	25
Rawling's Portrait	25
Foreign Service Purge	25
Soviets Rehabilitate Technical Institute	26
Non-Traditional Exports Identified	26
Coffee Pact Signed	26
New Petroleum Prices	26
New Exchange Rate	26
Good Sheanut Yield Expected	27
New Coins	27
Cuban Doctors Expected	27
Akure Airport Soon Ready	27

KENYA

Briefs	
Coups Plot Revealed	28

LESOTHO

USSR First Resident Envoy Presents Credentials (THE COMET, 10 Aug 85)	29
--	----

MOZAMBIQUE

New Italian Project To Aid Maputo's Green Zones (NOTICIAS, 15 Aug 85)	30
Economic Cooperation With Italy Detailed (NOTICIAS, 1 Aug 85)	32
France Boosts Gaza, Inhambane Cashew Marketing Campaign (Gabriel Mussavele; NOTICIAS, 15 Aug 85)	34
British Firm Gets Contract for Maputo Water Supply Project (NOTICIAS, 6 Aug 85)	36
Various Cooperation Projects With Norway Described (NOTICIAS, 5 Aug 85)	38

Fishing Research, Worker Agreement Signed With Norway (NOTICIAS, 8 Aug 85)	40
Fishing Agreement With Spain Studied (NOTICIAS, 10 Aug 85)	42
Manica Province To Increase Involvement in Security Effort (NOTICIAS, 7 Aug 85)	43
Inhambane Airfield Rehabilitation Under Study (NOTICIAS, 7 Aug 85)	45
High-Level Meeting To Study Maputo Urban Situation (NOTICIAS, 14 Aug 85)	47
Mozambique Sugar Refinery Prepares for '85 Harvest (NOTICIAS, 1 Aug 85)	51
Interrupted Hog Raising Project in Madal Resumed (NOTICIAS, 9 Aug 85)	53
Increased Production, Marketing of Cotton, Cashews Needed (NOTICIAS, 3 Aug 85)	56
Merchant Marine Acquires New Ship (NOTICIAS, 16 Aug 85)	58
EMOPESCA Receives Two Tugs for GDR-Sponsored Project (NOTICIAS, 13 Aug 85)	59
New Militia Members End Course in Beira (NOTICIAS, 13 Aug 85)	60
Youths Study Participation in Moscow Festival (NOTICIAS, 10 Aug 85)	63
Tete Governor Meets With State, Private Farmers (NOTICIAS, 1 Aug 85)	65
Briefs	
Marromeu Women Trained as Militias	68
Resettlement in Vilanculo	68
ODM's Aid Armed Forces	69
Fishery Experts GDR Trained	69

NIGER

Problems With Libyan-Trained Groups, Economy Detailed (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 17 Jul 85)	70
---	----

SOUTH AFRICA

Trade Figures for January-July Released (GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 6 Sep 85)	72
Revenue Statistics for April-July Given (GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 6 Sep 85)	75
German Business Attitudes, Links to Security Forces Detailed (DER SPIEGEL, 19 Aug 85)	79
Charges of Secret Oil Shipments to South Africa Stir Norway (AFTENPOSTEN, various dates)	86
Union Alleges Secret Shipments	86
Shippers' Official Denies Charges, by Elvind Fossheim	88
Stepped Up Inspection Urged, by Roar Østgårdsgjelten	89
Willoch Rejects Oil Boycott	93
Repayment of Foreign Creditors, Rand Purchases Restricted (GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 1 Sep 85)	95
Briefs	
Gas Import Depot	99

SWAZILAND

Dutch Firm To Build R16M Factory (SUNDAY TIMES, 18 Aug 85)	100
---	-----

ZIMBABWE

Munangagwa Tells Youth To Popularize Scientific Socialism (THE HERALD, 2 Sep 85)	101
Party Continues Debate in Its Defence of Marxism-Leninism (Charles Chikerema; THE HERALD, 3 Sep 85)	102
Radio Truth Notes Military Involvement in Mozambique (Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe, 28 Aug 85)	105
ANC Commentary Calls for Disturbances in White Districts (Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa, 2 Sep 85)	107
Government Urged To Prepare for Effects of Sanctions (Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe, 29 Aug 85)	109
Muzorewa May Accept Job in United States (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 25 Aug 85)	110

Briefs

Transmitter Being Built	111
Media Free From Government Control	111
Radio Network Almost Completed	111

ANGOLA

PHYSICAL PREPARATIONS IN LUANDA TO RECEIVE 'NON-ALIGNED'

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 9 Aug 85 p 27

[Text] Luanda, the capital of Angola, became a giant shipyard. Everywhere Angolan and foreign companies rushed frantically to repair the streets, the sidewalks, the gutters, the hotels, the press center. All in order to receive the Non-Aligned Conference at the beginning of September.

The meeting caused a leap in the work of renewing the capital, which had been practically abandoned since independence, and awoke a great hope among the Luandans, who will inherit modern infrastructures.

According to Minister of Planning Lopo do Nascimento, who presides over the committee responsible for the preparations, a budget of 750 million kwanzas is projected for the repairs, which will permit the undertaking of long-planned works, including the renovation or the construction of buildings to house the foreign participants. Not having apartments, the participants, who will be coming from the East and the West, will occupy the majority of hotels.

Parallel with this material renovation, Angola, which this year celebrates the tenth anniversary of its independence, is preparing for the Congress of the MPLA - the party in power - in December.

Preparations for the Congress will take place at all levels: in the neighborhood committees, in the field, in the heart of the popular assembly, which only has a consultant role, and in the central committee, which met last week and will meet again in December.

The economic reforms are among the main points to be studied, according to the Planning Minister, for although the war is a burden on the country's current situation, not everything can be attributed to it. Military expenses were estimated at less than 50 percent of the budget - which western sources believe to be 60 percent - while still stressing the burden represented by the war in terms of material and human resources.

Reestablishment of Private Commerce

For Lopo do Nascimento it is necessary to reestablish commercial channels and to give the peasant the place he deserves. He said that "It is necessary

for the State to be stronger in commerce than the black market," admitting that the shortages favor the existence of a parallel market.

According to what he said, the trade balance, which had shown a deficit in 1982, showed a surplus of 60 million dollars in 1984, due mainly to the decrease of imports and the austerity measures which followed what he termed the "waste due to the manna of oil." The oil revenues in Angola will be higher this year and could reach 2 billion dollars, in spite of the decrease in the price of crude.

Among the measures contemplated to remedy the economic crisis and the food shortage, which has now become chronic particularly in the cities, the Minister mentioned the reestablishment of private commerce, along with State commerce.

He added that it was also necessary to have greater control of the marketing of products and price reform, as well as restoring the means of transportation. He specified that there are a hundred bridges destroyed by war which have to be repaired.

On the technical plane he called for better management of the fiscal resources, decentralization of the development efforts and better training for cadres.

Mentioning the economy in foreign exchange, the Minister declared that since 1983, the civilian advisors, which he estimated at 4000 are only paid in kwanzas, the national currency. The same is true with the 200 Soviet civilians, he added. According to western sources, there are almost 30,000 Cuban military and civilians in Angola.

For the Luandans their presence is linked to the war. But the day-to-day battle, in the capital as well as in the rest of the country, is economic: "to free themselves" to eat, to dress, to live. That will be the main subject of the next Congress of the country.

12987

CSO: 3442/388

ANGOLA

EXPANSION OF ROLE, INFLUENCE IN CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS SEEN

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 9 Aug 85 p 27

[Text] Although contacts with the U.S. government have been suspended following the repeal of the "Clark Amendment," the People's Republic of Angola is determined to perform a more active role, not only in South Africa but in the whole continent as well, including the North-South dialogue.

Luanda has been preparing for a number of months to receive the ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement at the beginning of September. The event will gather in the renovated Angolan capital many official delegations and, in addition, a large number of journalists.

The privileged ties at the ideological, military and economic levels which link the People's Republic of Angola to the Soviet Union and, in a general way, to the Eastern Block are well known. Because of this, the Non-Aligned Meeting will be the appropriate moment to emphasize other solidarities and other joint interests and to underline the priorities of the African Continent.

Furthermore, those priorities were defined by the Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Afonso Van-Dunen, in the recent meeting of the OAU (Organization of African Unity) in Addis Ababa: a renegotiation of the external debt and the relaunching of agriculture in the African continent, which is currently suffering a need whose dimensions, in some regions, leads to speaking of "a lost generation."

For his part, President Jose dos Santos, when speaking in the Ethiopian capital, made an appeal for OAU **solidarity** against the danger of "an intolerable interference and a serious destabilization by the United States of America" and against "the clear threat of a new broad offensive action against Angola in the southern border."

"Clark Amendment" Repealed

The most recent events in South Africa strengthened the moral and diplomatic position of Angola, particularly before the United States. The failure of the attempted attack on Malongo, Cabinda, last May 21, when a South African commando aimed at the installations Gulf Oil, the American oil company, left Washington in an "uncomfortable" position.

On the other hand, the economic and political crisis in South Africa places Luanda at present in the position of saying internally and externally: "see how events are beginning to prove us right and to show that it was worth "holding firm" and not giving in, particularly with regard to the presence of the Cuban international troops in Angola."

It is in this context that the repeal of the "Clark Amendment," a 1976 law which strongly conditioned any initiative of the U.S. Administration to provide financial support to UNITA. That law came about after the failure of Washington's attempts, through South Africa and Zaire, to prevent the independence proclamation by the MPLA on November 11, 1975.

The repeal of the "Clark Amendment" should not have any effect in the field, at least immediately, but it has the political significance of freeing the White House to attempt some avenues in South Africa, a region of strategic importance for the United States.

Luanda-Washington Dialogue

In the current circumstances it appears difficult, or almost impossible, to renew the direct dialogue between Angola and South Africa, begun last year after the Lusaka Agreement. The same will not be true of the Luanda-Washington dialogue. The suspension that followed the approval of the "Clark Amendment" is considered temporary and serves mostly to set a position of principle. The Angolan ambassador in Lisbon, Mawete Joao Baptista stressed to us that Angolans could only speak again to the "South Africans" after they furnished an "explanation" of the sabotage attempt on Malongo. With regard to the U.S.A., he told us that Angola never closes the door on dialogue, either in Luanda or somewhere else.

However, what Luanda considers to be Washington's paradox was noted in a letter sent to the North-American congressmen. The letter "grew out" of a large meeting that took place two weeks ago in Largo Kinaxi, in Luanda, to condemn the repeal of the "Clark Amendment:"

"On one hand the Reagan administration said it was ready to contribute to an honorable solution (which has always met with the understanding of the Angolan people) to South Africa's climate of permanent tension, whose origin is the racist regime of Pretoria, while on the other hand it is the architect of dark and base plans to ruin the Angolan economy and to destroy the legitimate government of the RPA."

These words express the deep distrust which covers the relations between the two countries. Nevertheless, Angola and the U.S.A. are forced to establish a dialogue.

The proximity of Namibia, the territory illegally occupied by Pretoria, and the ties with Moscow make Luanda the key player among the countries of the Front Line for any advance in the region. On the other hand, the economic relations between Angola and the U.S.A. and Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" (that relies on the "effectiveness" of persuasion

instead of tension) in South Africa, "force" the Angolans to maintain contact with the North Americans. In addition, Luanda, which had kept itself somewhat distant of the continental questions, strongly backed the conciliatory peak in Addis Ababa. It must be noted that a short time previously it [Angola] had renewed diplomatic relations with Morocco, a country which has supported UNITA. On the other hand, President Jose dos Santos visited the Ivory Coast in mid-June. Aging President Felix Houphouet-Boigny had received Savimbi two weeks before.

"Gulf Oil": Oil... and Blood

In addition to military movements. UNITA, which Luanda calls "bandits," "puppets," or "unpatriotic," also plays the diplomatic card.

In an interview with the WASHINGTON POST, the person responsible for handling external affairs for UNITA, Jeremias Chitunda congratulates himself for the repeal of the "Clark Amendment" and states that the rebels seek to obtain from the U.S.A. "unequivocal political and moral support." In that interview Chitunda reveals that UNITA was preparing for sabotage operations in Cabinda, when the South African commandos were intercepted. He feels that fact "complicated the task of his movement, because the Angolan government tripled its vigilance and because we lost credibility."

For Chitunda, Gulf Oil is going to "subsidize" the Soviet and Cuban "occupation" of Angola.

"At present, Gulf Oil has, in practice, its hands stained with the blood of the Angolan people," said Chitunda to the WASHINGTON POST.

Chitunda's statements coincided with the reduction, at least apparently, of UNITA's military activities. Meanwhile, the MPLA is relying on the mobilization involving two important moments in the country's life: the tenth anniversary of the independence in November and the II Party Congress which, together with the Non-Aligned Meeting, form a trilogy of great events.

For a country that has had more war than bread, 1985 takes shape as a year of change for the better.

12987

CSO: 3442/388

ANGOLA

FOURTH REGION MILITARY COUNCIL PRESIDENT VISITS HUAMBO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Huambo--Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade), president of the military council of the fourth region, has recently been involved in an intense effort to aid and control various municipalities and military units located in the jurisdictional area of the military council.

In this connection, Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos went to the municipalities of Bailundo and Londuimbali last Wednesday where, after meeting several hours with leaders of party and government organizations, he leisurely visited some of the military units stationed in that area and tried to convince them of the need to increase their combative action to counteract the puppet gangs.

Moreover, to complete his scheduled program in connection with the Military Council of the Fourth Region, Ernesto dos Santos, day before yesterday, visited the municipalities of Tchinjaenje and Ukuma, the third company of the third battalion and the 40th brigade assigned to those localities.

During his visit, Lieutenant Colonel Liberdade first met with members of the local party and government, devoting a large part of his remarks to the need to increase the political and ideological effort among the people and to raise the production levels in the cooperatives and peasant associations to achieve greater success in the next marketing phases in those sectors.

In like manner, the president of the Military Council of the Fourth Region conversed with the local authorities about events of primary interest scheduled to take place in the country this year, particularly the Second Party Congress and the celebration of Angola's 10th anniversary.

Meanwhile, speaking to the combatants of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], the top official of Huambo Province called attention among other things, to the importance of defending the country against attacks perpetrated by imperialism having racist South Africa as its stooge in this southern area of the continent.

8568
CSO: 3442/379

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

TGFA JUNIOR SPECIALISTS COURSE--The fourth course for junior specialists in the Angolan Border Guard Troops (TGFA), held at the Farol Military Instruction Center (Negage), belonging to the first political-military region, was concluded Friday with a ceremony presided over by Uije Provincial Commissioner Zeferino Estevao Juliana. In his speech at the ceremony, Zeferino Estevao Juliana stressed the role of the TGFA in the defense of the country's borders and urged the combatants who had completed the course to put the knowledge they had acquired into practice. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jul 85 p 3] 8568

FISH CANNING FACILITY CONSTRUCTED--Namibe--The N'Gola Kiluanje mackerel-canning plant, located in the municipality of Tombua and shut down for 2 years due to the lack of cans, now has cans available since last Friday, according to information given to JORNAL DE ANGOLA by a source connected with the provincial office of the Ministry of Fisheries. The construction of the plant's own can-producing facility was handled by the Italian company, MACFOND, took only 3 months, according to the same source, and was financed by the EEC; the facility is capable of producing 14 million cans per year. "Prior to this time," the source emphasized, "the tins used in preserving and shipping the fish were imported from Spain, and this greatly affected the production of the N'Gola Kiluanje center, one of the largest fish processors in Namibe Province. It should be pointed out that the cost of the equipment and its installation, although not revealed, was less than the total value of the cans coming from Spain. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jul 85 p 3] 8568

NEW PROVINCIAL CHIEFS--Luena--Maj Joao Lourenco, provincial commissioner of Mexico, recently installed two new provincial government chiefs in the commissariat's stately hall. Lino Calandula and Bartolomeu Cateta were installed in the positions of provincial deputy of housing and provincial director of the firm, Grossista. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 85 p 3] 8568

CSO: 3442/379

BOTSWANA

MORE REFUGEES TOLD TO LEAVE

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] **A general cleaning-up operation against South African refugees in Botswana gained another momentum this week when more than 24 exiles were asked by Government to leave Botswana as soon as possible "for their own safety".**

Reliable sources in Gaborone informed The Guardian that the latest list of 24 was given to the African National Congress Representative. It includes a senior lecturer at the University of Botswana, an exiled South African lawyer who has been doing part-time teaching in Gaborone and one of the survivors of the June 14 SADF raid.

The latest list, observers believe, has come to add more frustration and gloom to the whole South African refugee community who have even before the June 14 raid been quite uncomfortable about their future in the country. The whole thing is seen as a response to South Afri-

can pressures that they want every refugee from their country out of Botswana.

But Government has consistently denied that refugees asked to leave the country "for their own safety" have in fact been included in a list from the South African government. One refugee who was very bitter over the order to leave said: "If I want to I may even refuse to leave. My life is my life and if I die it is not anybody's business."

What has confused a number of people is the fact that some of the people have had no connection whatsoever with any of the South African liberation movements and have only been minding their own business working for a living. This is the case with one who has worked for the Ministry of Local Government and Lands who has been based at Kgalagadi as an economist for more than eight years contributing positively to the country's national development.

On arrival in Botswana in the seventies this particular refugee belonged to the Black Consciousness Move-

ment, but as he began to settle down he concentrated on his job and had nothing practically to do with politics. He got married to a Botswana woman from Mochudi in December last year, and just when they were beginning to plan for a family the "axe of expulsion" from the country also fell on him. When he reported to his employers he was told by the Establishment Secretary in his Ministry "Rra, there is nothing we can do for you. In fact we also are advising you to leave. We are prepared to expedite all your gratuities." This was his bonus for years of contributing to Botswana's development.

Meanwhile, yet another refugee is faced by the prospect of homelessness after his landlord's decision to evict him. The man, who came to Botswana in the late seventies, says he has been "sleeping in my car for the past eight days", since his landlord asked him to leave. The landlord felt he risked the demolition of his property if he allowed his house to be occupied by a refugee.

And that, too has been the response of prospective landlords:

"There are so many empty houses in this town — but as soon as the owners find out I'm from South Africa, they say they are not prepared to take the risk of having me as a tenant. I went to the Botswana Council for Refugees, but they said they were powerless to help me and advised that I should go to Dukwe resettlement camp. But that would disrupt the schooling of my three children and of my wife, who is also a student. And it would mean the end of my business. The man owns a panel-beating business, and provides employment for two Botswana.

CSO: 3400/1072

COMORO ISLANDS

POLITICAL RELATIONSHIPS REVEALED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 17 Jul 85 pp 3-6

[Text]

These four small islands strategically situated midway between Madagascar and Mozambique are at present the object of much international attention. The South African government, particularly its military component, is especially keen to consolidate its semi-covert presence there. It already appears to have an underground monitoring station near Itsandra on Grande-Comore which can keep an eye on radio traffic throughout the East African littoral. As international and regional pressure mounts on South Africa, the establishing of "forward" bases is regarded as vital by South African military intelligence, the department whose writ runs astonishingly wide.

But South Africa is far from alone in its designs on the Comoros. France, the United States, the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia, Mozambique, a clutch of Gulf states and several sometimes mysterious European entrepreneurs are parties to the intrigue. The islands' strategic position is of course a matter of interest for all. Supertankers on their way from the Gulf to Europe and the Atlantic seaboard pass close by on their way through the Mozambique channel, where surveillance of surface and submarine traffic is a routine preoccupation for world powers. The Soviets have a listening post on Bazaruto, a small island off the coast of Mozambique. The Americans and NATO allies have various facilities in the region, notably the huge base on the British island of Diego Garcia. And the French, South Africa's strongest competitors in the Comoros, have their controversial facilities on Mayotte island.

The Comoros also have the distinction of being the only territory in the world more or less administered by mercenaries. In 1978, it will be recalled, Maj. Bob Denard, the mercenary of Congo fame, and 50-odd colleagues, carried out a successful coup against the firebrand revolutionary President Ali Soilih and replaced him with his predecessor Ahmed

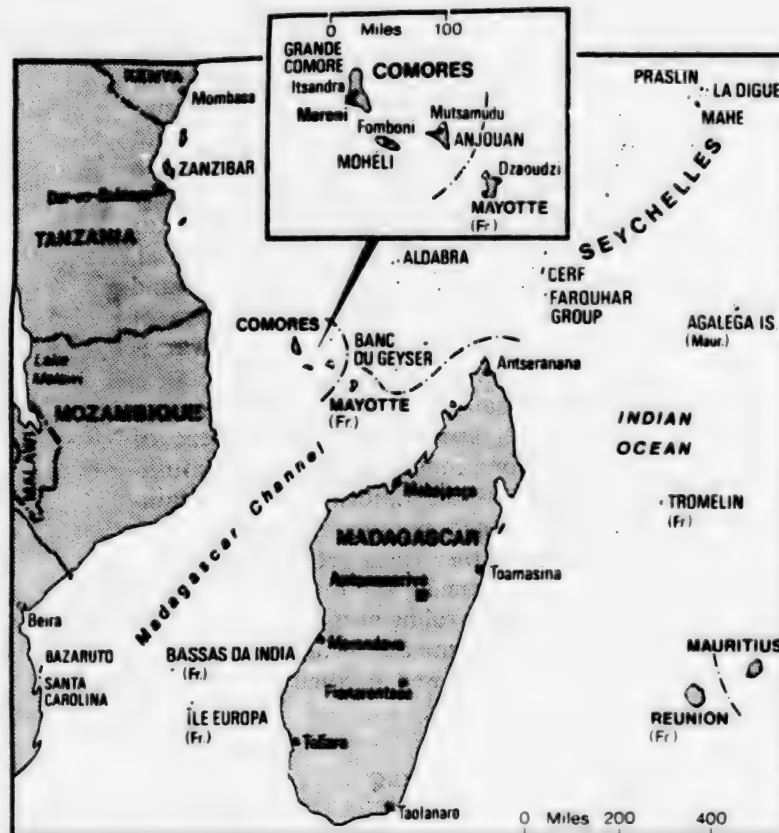
Abdallah, on the understanding that Abdallah would give sympathetic consideration to the wishes of the mercenaries and their backers. His party, *L'Union Comorienne pour le Progrès*, is a mere shell. But his family is one of three which control practically all commercial activity on the islands.

Thus, with such an array of intriguing ingredients, opinions differ as to whether it was with the prospect of watching a pornographic video or of sitting down to their monthly "regimental" dinner that 30 white mercenaries were expected to assemble on the night of 8 March this year at Kandahani camp, headquarters of the presidential guard in the capital Moroni. Whatever, the occasion was seen by a group of black privates in the guard as an opportunity to kill some, if not all, of the assembled officers.

As it happens, the mercenaries knew of the plot to kill them and arrested 24 members of the guard - a conspicuous minority because they were not natives of Anjouan, unlike the majority of their comrades and President Abdallah himself. The mercenaries wanted an immediate court martial as a preliminary to exemplary executions, but they were persuaded otherwise by the acting president, standing in for Abdallah who was in France at the time and in no hurry to get back.

News of the bungled mutiny was suppressed locally while the presidential guard rounded up Moustafu Said Sheikh, leader of the leftish and semi-outlawed *Democratic Front* (DF), along with about 60 of his supporters who, if not actually parties to the mutiny (which the mercenaries allege, and the DF denies), were the people in the Comoros who said, louder and more frequently than anyone else, that the mercenaries and their presidential patron had long overstayed their welcome.

The attempted mutiny and the arrests that followed would hardly have caused a ripple a year ago outside the families and friends of those in detention



and, it is said, having a bad time of it. The chain of recent events in the Comoros, however – magnified and often distorted by the disjointed propaganda efforts of the exiles – presents a panorama of quite extraordinary mischief. For example, the U.S.S. *Jason*, a naval logistical supply ship, was moored offshore during the March mutiny and responded to the incident by offering a free (although compulsory) service for all the typewriters on the islands.

The incongruity of the Comoros becoming the object of a miscellany of high-powered attention is illustrated by the fact that the economy virtually begins and ends with the production of vanilla, jasmine and a scented tree called a ylang-ylang. Vanilla production amounts to about 200 tonnes a year; half of last year's crop remains unsold because the asking price is \$69.50 per kilo, while the world market, which increasingly uses synthetic substitutes, reckons it is worth about \$20.

To appreciate what is now happening in the Comoros, it should be recalled that while three of the islands (Grande-Comore, Anjouan and Moheli) were almost unanimously in favour of severing ties with France, Mayotte was equally determined to retain or preferably strengthen them. No amount of persuasion or attempted compromise caused either side to budge. France tried to accommodate the dispute by setting three islands down a measured course towards independence; it invented for May-

otte a new colonial category, "*collectivité territoriale*", midway between a "department" (which would have meant lashings of financial aid and guarantees) and "overseas territory" (the bottom of the colonial totem-pole).

France hoped that some kind of decentralised government would be the formula to bring about a union of the four islands so that they could be treated – as the Third World lobby at the UN urged – as a single entity. Following a pattern reminiscent of many independence movements, the old guard which led the three islands to independence was replaced by Soilih, whose spectacularly misdirected zeal (he insisted on making a new start by burning all existing bureaucratic paperwork) reduced an always poor community into complete penury.

After a little more than two years of Soilih, during which there were four half-hearted local attempts to overthrow him, France had had enough. Denard was commissioned to recruit a force of mercenaries, some of whom were lightly disguised French regulars. A white mercenary invasion followed by a *de facto* mercenary government would have been too rich for international consumption, especially by the African bloc, so Abdallah was resurrected from exile to put a plausible sheen on the operation. Ali Soilih was shot dead two weeks after the coup as he "attempted to escape".

France recognised the new government, and was soon followed by **Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq**, the Arabs presumably relieved by the thought of a Muslim, conservative regime replacing an ideological madman. Four months after the coup the mercenaries were asked, with thanks, to leave; soon after that the Comoros were admitted to the OAU. Some of the mercenaries left; about 30 remained. (Jobs for mercenaries, since the Congo days, were few and far between. There were positions available at the time in the **Rhodesian** army, but mercenaries enlisted there as ordinary soldiers and were subject to rigid discipline).

The mercenaries had in Abdallah a compliant and grateful host; their presence gave him peace of mind: they were numerous enough to deal with any internal threat. The regular army, the *Force Armée Comoriennne* (FAC), was completely disarmed. The mercenaries recruited and trained instead a presidential guard, all but about 24 of them from Abdallah's commercial powerbase, Anjouan.

For services rendered

A special fund was established through a holding company in **Luxembourg** to pay the mercenaries' salaries and expenses, about \$1.3m a year, which were drawn from the *Banque Internationale des Comores* in Moroni. Who paid the money in or, more exactly, the changing identity of the donors, is one of the more interesting barometers of the scramble for influence in the Comoros. The money was probably provided at first by France and Saudi Arabia, with Kuwait and Iraq chipping in. Exiles claim that the later paymasters were South Africa, **Gabon** and **Morocco**. The latter on many occasions in the past has been a post box for American money. Gabon played a key role in Rhodesia's sanctions busting. It seems likely, therefore, that in this case Gabon was merely a laundry for shy Southern African money.

South Africa's appearance in the Comoros should be read in conjunction with events in Mozambique, where the anti-government *Resistência Nacional Mocambicana* (MNR) guerrillas, supported by South Africa (AC Vol 23 Nos 15 & 16), were becoming increasingly active. The MNR's arms supplies filtered in by different routes: overland from South Africa and **Malawi** and, into the northern Mozambican

provinces, by air from the Comoros. Of these routes, the Comorian connection was the most discreet and remained a well-kept secret. The Comorian route became widely known at the end of 1984, to the acute embarrassment of President Pieter Botha in Pretoria. After signing in March with Mozambique the Nkomati Accord which included the commitment to cease support for the MNR, Pretoria was supposed to have clean hands.

Were the mercenaries handling the transshipments in the islands, or Abdallah, or both? If so, were they being paid for their cooperation and/or services out of the standing arrangement via Luxembourg, or had they found themselves a new paymaster and an additional source of income? By this time the American ambassador, Robert Keating, and his Soviet counterpart, Mikhail Orlov (generally considered a most proficient KGB officer), based in Madagascar and the Seychelles respectively, were chasing their own and one another's tails around the Comoros.

Some of the arms destined for the MNR were arriving, it seems, in medium-sized jets belonging to an Omani company (with British connections) which, like Gabon's airline, had been heavily engaged in Rhodesian sanctions-busting. They would have been transferred to smaller, propellor-driven aircraft for the drops into Mozambique. Other arms arrived from South Africa by air and sea for on-passing to the MNR. Incoming arms shipments in commercialized jets landed at the international airport on Grande-Comore, the only one capable of receiving them, while smaller aircraft used a new strip on Anjouan, almost certainly built by South African engineers.

Though elements of the South African military did support the MNR after the signing of the Nkomati accord, the South African Government had by now become most interested in preserving, at all costs, air links between South Africa and Europe.²

The Europe Life-line

Pik Botha, the South African foreign minister, at the end of last year visited the Comoros during a concerted effort to open up an eastern air route to Europe. His travels took in Mogadishu--again with a view to landing and refuelling rights--where the deal offered was sweetened with promises of arms and an agreement to pay \$600,000 towards the cost of 10 former Rhodesian pilots who are training the Somali Air Force. The repayment expected of President Siad Barre was to lean on Sudan and Egypt to grant SAA overflight rights (AC Vol 26 No 7).

South Africa tried to force the pace of the opening up of the eastern route by operating flights from Johannesburg via the Comoros to Jeddah; Saudi Arabia, officially for the convenience of South African muslims making their pilgrimage. The aircraft used was an SAA Boeing 737 repainted in Air Comores livery and flown by South African crews issued with Comorian passports. Saudi Arabia stopped the flights when they became a public embarrassment. The latest variation on the theme is an arrangement whereby South African crews (using their original passports) fly to Europe as Air Mauritius in a South African Boeing 747, although the aircraft is being leased and paid for on normal commercial terms. (South Africa, in turn, has at least one 747SP on ease from Singapore Airlines).

[Boxed item]

Some Opposition

The reshuffling, renaming and realignment of Comorian political parties over the past 20 years defies concise description. The general pattern reflects the domination of feudal figures being gradually eroded, but not eliminated (pace Abdallah), by ad hoc groupings. The exile groups follow the same tendency.

--The Democratic Front (DF), if only by virtue of being the target for the post-mutiny arrests in March, is the closest thing to a party in or out of the islands. A coalition of secular, leftish, largely French-educated people, the DF is led in Paris by the moderate Dr Mohammed Monjoin, a physician. The party envisages a united Comoros (including Mayotte) with membership of the OAU. It would retain some ties with France--which it feels owes the islands compensation for colonial mismanagement--but would try to avoid dependence on foreign powers, especially South Africa. One of the practical difficulties facing it is a reconciliation of its cosmopolitan-minded exiles with the more conservative, muslim island population.

--Said Ali Kemal represents himself rather than a party. He banks on what he sees as the inherited popularity of his father, a traditional prince who stuck to a pro-French line during the independence wrangling. Kemal was Abdallah's ambassador to France from the 1978 mercenary take-over until July 1980, when he resigned in a dispute over ministerial changes. He has lived modestly in Paris since, keeping in touch with French Government contacts from his ambassadorial days and acting as an informal broker among exile groups. He regrets the publicity surrounding his attempt, soon after his resignation, to recruit mercenaries for his own coup. Kemal is closely attended by his son-in-law, Hilali, a somewhat brazen businessman in electronics who appears happy to let his elderly relative make the running for the time being.

--Abdallah Mouzaair, head of the URDC, is a political jack-in-the-box. It was he who demanded French intervention in 1975 to prevent Abdallah becoming a dictator. He then served as Soilih's foreign minister, and after the 1978 coup made peace with Abdallah, to whom he is related by marriage. He has lived in Paris for the past two years keeping some distance from the other exiles because, it is said, he would not regret a reconciliation with Abdallah, to whom a number of URDC members have defected. His aide in Paris is Yves Lebreton.

--Mohammed Taki, once president of the federal assembly, is a political veteran who served for a time as Abdallah's "Dauphin" but has been in exile since November 1984. His assistant, Amois Assoumani, is on good terms with the DF and has publicly supported their six-point platform, which begins with a demand for the removal of Abdallah and the mercenaries.

--Abdallah's rivals within the islands prudently keep their heads down. If there were to be a local successor, however, the names mentioned are Ahmed Abdu, a minister of state, and Ali Mroudjae. The latter, a former Abdallah prime minister and foreign minister, has at present a portfolio that includes state security, internal affairs and justice. After the 8 March mutiny his house was searched. His son-in-law and a cousin were among those arrested.

[end of boxed item]

Pretoria clings to the hope that money can buy almost anything. The strategy in Mozambique is to offer substantial investments, subject to specific conditions, which will in due course become economically indispensable to the Mozambicans. The same formula is being applied to the Comoros, with promises of ample investment for hotels and the infrastructure for a tourist industry. Not that the islands have much in the way of palm-fringed, white beaches that induce visitors to travel great distances to places like the Seychelles. There are no man-made attractions like picturesque villages or colourful carnivals, though the islands do offer superb sea fishing and diving. But South African tourists are desperate to get abroad. Europe is far away and few of the destinations closer to home will admit South African passport-holders. (Mauritius, which does accept South Africans, gets as many as the limited air links can carry.)

The rising tempo of South African activity in and around the Comoros has alarmed France. Despite the political complications of Mayotte (AC Vol No 9), Paris now regards the Comoros as part and parcel of the "Grand Plan" for the Indian Ocean. The prize is Madagascar (AC Vol 25 No 13). France badly wants to reassert itself there particularly in the new climate brought about by a rapid dismantling of dogmatic government policies and re-alignment closer to the West (AC Vol 26 No 13).

In 1980 strategic planners in Moscow had acquired several transparently firm footholds in the region: Mozambique, Madagascar and Angola. In the belief there was scope for gains in Zimbabwe and Namibia, Moscow undoubtedly felt gratified. But it was of course short-lived. The Soviet presence is now insecure certainly in Madagascar and Mozambique--a pressing reason for hanging on to the surveillance station on Bazaruto island, whose air space is a prohibited zone--and marked as such on local air navigation charts. The British-based multinational company, Lonrho, has now agreed with the Mozambican Government to develop tourist facilities on the neighbouring island of Santa Carolina, which sports a good view of the communications equipment on Bazaruto.

The Americans, ever keen to take advantage of their Moscow counterparts' discomfort, now regularly send emissaries to Moroni, usually in the form of Robert Keating or U.S. navy vessels. Like the French, the United States regards Madagascar as the main piece on the local chess-board. Abdallah was recently persuaded to make his first visit to Madagascar; on the journey back to Moroni, in an aircraft arranged by the Americans, he was accompanied by Keating. Now the Americans have an embassy in the Comoros--housed in one of the mercenaries' villas.⁴

FOOTNOTES

1. Denard, who spends much of his time living near Johannesburg, is the South Africans main contact among the mercenaries. He changed his name to (Col.) Said Mustapha Moidjou in his effort to renounce Christianity and "take the turban."
2. At present South African flights to Europe are forced to take the long westerly route over the Atlantic, a detour that adds time and expense. Only South African Airways (SAA) Special Performance Boeing 747s can complete the flight non-stop. Most SAA aircraft refuel at Cape Verde. Another problem is the

combination of height and heat at Johannesburg sometimes SAA aircraft have to fill up with fuel in Upington, where the lower altitude enables take-off with both full tanks and payload. Most worrying for Pretoria is the possibility that Cape Verde might cease SAA's facilities there, making the western route to Europe almost impossible. Hence the attraction of the Comoros if the eastern route becomes imperative.

3. France's French franc loans to the region this year break down as follows: Madagascar 266m, Mozambique 234m, Mauritius 85.8 m; Seychelles 64.4m, and the Comoros 16.8m.
4. The villa belongs to "Commander Charles" (his real name appears to be Roger Guis), a Belgian and former insurance salesman from Liege, now deputy to Denard. Most of his colleagues, who admire his capacity to read books, hold him in esteem. "Captain Gerard," commander of the Anjouan detachment does not share this view. Gerard, who is regarded as the local French DGSE man, is now lying low in France after apparently falling out with Charles.

CSO: 3400/1055

GHANA

REGIONAL SECRETARY FIRINGS LINKED TO TSIKATA'S PNDC MEMBERSHIP

London TALKING DRUMS in English 26 Aug 85 p 11

[Article by Poku Adaa]

[Text]

Since December 31, 1981 the number of personnel who have served in the PNDC government and have been "fired just like that" or redeployed to PNDC Secretariat is growing tremendously. In fact ever since Capt (rtd) Kojo Tsikata joined the PNDC as a member there have been more "deployments" than normal. The net has engulfed the Police Force, the Immigration Department and the Civil Aviation.

The most recent "deployments" have been those of three Regional Secretaries: of the Volta Region, Brong-Ahafo and Greater Accra Region.

Kofi Asare-Saweri, former Young Pioneer Movement organiser in the Nkrumah regime and until his elevation to head of the Brong-Ahafo region was a wealthy Kumasi-based contractor. He replaced C. S. Takyi, who replaced Saarah-Mensah who replaced . . . His trouble was that even though the two soccer clubs of the region had reached a point of relegation from the national league he was trying to use his office to set aside the rules of the game.

The Volta region has also had a fair share of changes in administrative heads. Colonel Augustine Kwami Amable (retired) took over from Austin Asamoah-Tutu. Now the dismissed secretary, Amable is something of an enigma. As a former deputy Border Guards Commander, second in Command to Major-General Utuka who was executed by the AFRC in 1979, few expected him, as a good

friend and confidante of the late Utuka, to have worked with the PNDC. His exit according to informed sources from the region was long overdue.

His crime to warrant dismissal? He arbitrarily announced that the District Secretary for Jasikan had been sacked. It turned out that the almost senile Amable didn't take into consideration the facts of the situation. Col Amable has long served this nation first as member of the Gold Coast "Water Police" — the Customs and Preventive Service of the Gold Coast and the nation wish him good riddance.

The Greater Accra region started with Ghanaian poet, Atukwei Okai as regional Secretary in the early hurly-burly days of the revolution. Until last week, the seat was occupied by Nii Abeo Kyerekwanda, one of the Accra sub-chiefs. Now a Mr W. A. Thompson, another unknown has waited for his turn.

There's another story about the Central region where Lt-Col E. A. Baidoo (not retired) is regional Secretary. Lt-Col Baidoo, adulated and later fired by General Acheampong was enjoying his retirement as a local chief in a small village in the region. Then when the revolution gathered momentum and Acquah Harrison was moved from the Central region as Secretary to the Ministry of Rural Development, there was no one to fill the post at Cape Coast.

Then the Central Region House of Chiefs led by Nana Kojo Mbira of Cape

Coast nominated Lt-Col Baidoo to fill his "old post".

Baidoo then informed the PNDC through the delegation of chiefs who made representations on his behalf that he will only accept the office of regional Secretary on condition that he is re-instated with full military title. His wish was granted without hesitation. Thus Lt-Col Baidoo (not retired) is the only *serving* military officer to live through military regimes and hopefully more.

CSO: 3400/1126

GHANA

ISLAMIC REFRESHER COURSE TO FOSTER UNITY BETWEEN RIVAL FACTIONS

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 13 Aug 85 p 4

[Text]

CURRENTLY at the University of Ghana 140 Ghanaian Islamic preachers and imams are undergoing a month long refresher course in all aspects of Islam.

This is aimed at updating their knowledge in the activities connected with the promotion of Islam — based on sunnah and Shariyah.

A Mecca-based Muslim World League, RABITAH, is bearing the cost of the course, jointly organized by this distinguished Muslim institution, the Saudi Embassy in Ghana and the Council of Ulama (Islamic Statesmen) in Ghana.

The course, also designed to bring together and foster unity among Islamic scholars of the rival factions of Muslim brotherhood in Ghana was the latest of the series of mediatory efforts by Islamic institutions, Embassies, individuals and groups to settle the factionary conflicts.

One should shower praises to this latest initiatives as it was followed closely by last week's unanimous agreement after series of consultations by the conflict ridden muslim communities to bury their differences, withdrew all cases pending at the courts and establish a common front in the interest of Islam and the nation.

This is symbolic of Islam,

laudable and a greatest single achievement of Ghanaian Muslims if the accord is quickly worked out for the establishment of a jury to settle petty squabbles, to prescribe punishment for future belligerents and litigants and the provisions of peace and unity adhered to.

It is worth noting that at the opening of the course, Dr Mohamed Ben Abdallah Secretary for Culture and Tourism, and Professor Abdallah Botchway, President of the African Institute for the Study of human values dwelt on the necessities of unity in their speeches.

AMBASSADOR

At the same time, the Saudi Arabia Ambassador to Ghana, Mr. Aawar A. Abdrabun pledged his country's increased co-operation with Muslims in Ghana if they unite to work for the advancement of Islam and socio-political-economic development of Ghana.

The Director of Culture and Education of Rabitah, Dr Hassan Bar Rafdallah was also of the view that Muslims can only achieve benefits of Islam by creating a United and peaceful atmosphere.

Rabitah, a celebrated international non-governmental and non-profit making organization was established by

Muslim leaders, scholars and philosophers in 1962 with the headquarters in Mecca.

It is among the most elevated non-governmental at the UN and holds full membership of UNESCO and UNICEF. It is also an accredited member of the organization of Islamic conference between Muslims. It undertakes training of preachers and Imams at different places and times at various levels. The first of such kind of training in Africa took place in Nauochout, Mauritania in 1977 for 60 participants and so the current one in Accra is the second.

By 1981 there were 58 founding member committees representing Muslim countries and countries with Muslim majority.

There is an average three regional offices on each of the five continents and those in Africa are in Mauritania, Congo, Gabon and Somalia.

Rabitah organizes conferences for muslims occasionally at the various parts of the world beside the annual one held in Mecca.

The League is also responsible for the translation of Holy Quran into various languages, e.g. Hausa and Yoruba. It does the printing and distribution of the Holy Book and other numerous Islamic literature all over the world.

GHANA

CANADIAN GRANT FOR GRAINS PRODUCTION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Aug 85

[Article by Kwaku Nehemia]

[Text]

THE Canadian Government has approved an additional \$8.5 million grant in the form of equipment and inputs for the implementation of the second phase of Grains Development Board projects in the country which are jointly being sponsored by the Ghana government and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The Canadian government has already given a similar grant of \$2.6 million for the first phase of the project which ended in 1983.

These were disclosed by Dr. Benjamin Ofori, Executive Director of Grains Development Board during an inspection tour of projects embarked upon by the board and CIDA at New Bomfa and Tikrom in the Ejisu District of Ashanti yesterday.

The projects which are at the moment concentrated on cowpea and maize pro-

duction were initiated by the Ghana government and CIDA to breed and introduce new varieties of the two crops in order to increase their production and quality in the country.

Dr Ofori said that the first phase of the projects involved the breeding of new varieties of the two crops, their trial and setting up verification and demonstration farms.

The second phase involves the multiplication of the varieties and their introduction to farmers and evaluation of the whole project.

He stated that the second phase which has already started has been very successful, adding that between 70 and 80 per cent of the farmers who were introduced to the new varieties have accepted them and adopted the techniques involved in their cultivation.

He said that an evaluation team from Canada has been in the country on different occasions to assess the project.

CSO: 3400/1013

GHANA

INSTITUTE BREEDS NEW MAIZE SEED VARIETIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Aug 85 p 8

[Article by Kwaku Nehemia]

[Text]

THE Crops Research Institute has bred new varieties of seed maize of high quality and yield which are to be introduced to farmers next year by the Grains Development Board (GDB).

This is to increase maize production in future to enable Ghana to obtain self sufficiency in the production of the crop and also help the maize export scheme initiated by the government.

This was disclosed by Dr. B. E. Ofosu, Executive Director of Grains Development Board, during an inspection tour of projects being undertaken by the

board under a joint CIDA-Ghana Government Grains Development Project.

The new varieties are Ejura 7843; locally known as "Dobidi," and Tuxpeno PBC-16 locally called "Abrotia."

According to Dr Ofosu, both varieties take very short periods to grow and mature for harvest. "Dobidi" takes 140 days (from sowing to maturity) for harvest while the "Abrotia" takes between 90 and 105 days.

He further explained that the "Abrotia" was specially bred for particular areas such as the Northern and Upper Regions where they experience short rainy seasons.

The executive director said the Juaben Traditional Council has given the GDB 200 acres of land free of charge for the cultivation and multiplication of the new varieties.

Mr Robert Asuboah, Assistant Development Officer in charge of the New Bomfa Project where the new breed is under cultivation, explained that in addition, the GDB is introducing a new kind of cow pea known as TVX 2724-O1F locally known as "Adua Soronko" to farmers in the next two years.

He further explained that the new cow pea crop which is high yielding and pest-resistant is of a higher quality when compared to the local one.

CSO: 3400/1013

2 October 1985

GHANA

GOVERNMENT TO CHANGE COMPANY OWNERSHIP CODE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Ato Austin]

[Text]

THE government is to change the Company Code by introducing new ownership and employees shareholding schemes to encourage workers participation in management, Mr Ato Austin, Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare, has said.

He was addressing the closing session of the five-day workshop for the Executive Board members of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) at the Advanced Teacher Training College at Winneba on Friday night.

With Mr Ato Austin was Mr Ebo Tawiah, a member of the PNDC.

The theme for the workshop, jointly organised by the TUC and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), was "workers participation in management."

Mr Austin said the Joint Consultative Committees (JCCs), as consultative bodies, should participate in negotiations of service conditions as well as "deal with the performance, productivity evaluation and disciplinary matters" at their work places.

He explained that following the failure of the Interim Management Committees (IMCs) at work places and the government's search for the right framework for instituting popular participation at all levels, the IMCs "were reduced from direct management to that of consultation."

Mr Austin pointed out that it was a joint responsibility for unionists and the government to find ways of instituting the right framework "to achieve true and a genuine national democracy."

He observed that democracy and popular participation at work places which could not be achieved through legislation or "given merely on request" demanded "awareness, a continuous desire and search for avenues to give it expression."

The government, he noted, was trying to find out how to employ the concept of district councils to participate in the discussion of all socially sensitive policies of government.

Mr Austin affirmed that it would be beneficial if all embraced the workers' participation concept in the search for national freedom and higher productivity.

While congratulating the executive members of the TUC for organising the workshop, Mr Austin asked them to open avenues for suggestions on national issues.

In his closing remarks, the Secretary-General of the TUC Mr A. K. Yankev, said the congress would do all within its power to support efforts of the PNDC to better the lot of the working masses.

He asked workers to refrain from struggling for power and urged them to ensure that decisions of the workshop are communicated to the rank and file at the various work places.

Earlier, a government delegation, including Mr John Ndebugre of the PNDC Secretariat, had discussions with the 35 participants from the 17 national unions.—GNA.

CSO: 3400/1014

GHANA

ALUMNI ASKED TO HELP MILITARY ACADEMY

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Kobla Ali Kukubor]

[Text]

THE Navy Commander, Captain B. Ohene-Kwapong, has called on the alumni of the Ghana Military Academy and Training School to institute a fund to support the Academy in some of its requirements.

The economic constraints of the country, he said, had "made it impossible for us to rely solely on the Ministry of Defence to provide all the needs of the College".

The Navy Commander was speaking at an Open-Day organized on Tuesday in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the GMA, Teshie.

"With our help, our alma mater would be in a better position to play its role of turning out disciplined and physically fit officers imbued with the essential military characteristics of leadership, management, sense of discipline and responsibilities as servants of the state," he said.

He advised the officer cadets, among whom were three Burkina Faso, to let discipline, patriotism and selflessness guide them in all endeavours.

Earlier, the Navy Commander inspected a guard of honour formed by the officer-cadets, under the command of Captain C. D. Aglago.

Present at the ceremony were the Force Commander, Major-General Arnold Quainoo, Colonel

W. M. Mensa-Wood, and Lt. Colonel A. Y. K. Disu, Commandant and Commanding Officer, respectively, of the Military Academy.

In a steeple-chase competition organized in connection with the jubilee celebration, officer-cadet Irvine Aryeety was adjudged the best.

CSO: 3400/1014

GHANA

RAILWAY TO SUBSTITUTE BRIQUETTES FOR IMPORTED COAL

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wendy Asiama and Kojo Sam]

[Text]

THE Ghana Railway Corporation (GRC) is to substitute briquettes produced locally for imported coal to run its steam engines.

Apart from saving the country the foreign exchange used in importing coal, the briquettes could also be used as fuel wood in the homes and in industry.

And what is encouraging is the fact that the raw materials used in the production of the briquettes is saw-dust, a 100 per cent waste from sawn timber which has posed environmental problems for the timber industry as far as its disposal is concerned. A briquette is a hard block of compressed saw dust which is used for combustion.

The new product is ma-

nufactured by a rural-based firm — CHAOWUS LIMITED — at Akim Oda in the Eastern Region. The company has already started trial tests using simple technology.

Mr Fred Ohene-Kena, all the major timber processing areas in the country.

He said the establishment of the factory has brought into focus the economic importance of saw-dust because briquet-

Under Secretary for Lands and Mineral Resources, who disclosed this to the "Graphic" in Accra yesterday, said his ministry would give the necessary support to the company to establish similar plants in

tes could also be used in the homes as fuel wood (renewable energy) for cooking.

Mr Ohene-Kena expressed the hope that the production of briquettes in commercial quantities would reduce the over-reliance on fuel wood in our forests which has posed vegetational problem of desertification.

The Under Secretary stressed the need for every community to have its own source of fuel wood.

"We must plan for it because in future the society will be faced with the problem of getting fuel wood," Mr Ohene-Kena advised.

He urged timbermen to promote research into the utilisation of other waste products from the industry to ensure maximum benefits from the country's timber resources.

CSO: 3400/1014

2 October 1985

GHANA

BRIEFS

WENCHI RESETTLING REFUGEES--The Wenchí Traditional Council in Brong-Ahafo has released 20 hectares to 200 refugees mainly Niger nationals for farming. In addition, the council will provide the refugees with farming implements and seedlings. Nana Abrefa More Bediatuo VI, Paramount chief of Wenchí, disclosed this at a meeting of the council at Wenchí on Wednesday. He appealed to his people to treat the refugees as their brothers and sisters advised the refugees on the other hand to be law-abiding.--GNA. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Aug 85 p 8]

RAWLING'S PORTRAIT--The chairman of the PNDC has directed that all public officers who have displayed framed official portraits of him in offices should replace them with the Coat of Arms and the National Flag of the Republic of Ghana. An official statement issued in Accra last night said, care must be taken, however, to ensure that this exercise does not impose any unnecessary financial expenditures. Heads of government departments are to supervise the positioning of the Coat of Arms and the National Flag which should be at a carefully selected point. Portraits removed should be returned to the Ministry of Information either through the district secretaries' offices or the Regional Administrations whichever is more convenient. Offices in Ghana's Missions abroad may, however, retain them, the statement said. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Aug 85 p 1]

FOREIGN SERVICE PURGE--Ripples from the CIA affair in Ghana are being felt strongly in the foreign service where a number of home and foreign based officers are quietly and systematically being purged. According to our reliable sources, the following officers have been affected by the purge. They are Mr Vishnu Wassiamal, former ambassador to Brazil and until recently director of state protocol, Mr L. O. Antwi, principal secretary, Mr Akuffo, head of Chancery at the Ghana mission in Moscow, Mr K. O. Beecham, principal assistant secretary, Mr J. E. Dei, Senior Assistant Secretary, Mr Adarkwa Dadzie, based in Rome, Mr Akrofi, Assistant Secretary, Mr Korsah-Dick, principal secretary, all based in Accra. Others are Messrs Bedevo, clerical officer, Amartsen, senior executive officer and Miss Alice Acquah also a senior executive officer in Accra. The rest are Miss Darkwa and Mr Bediako, an accounts officer and senior private secretary based in Moscow. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 19 Aug 85 p 24]

SOVIETS REHABILITATE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE--The Engineering Department of the Tema Technical Institute (TTI) which has been abandoned since 1966 is now being rehabilitated following an agreement signed between the Ghana and Soviet Governments early this year. Training equipment are being assembled at the institute under the agreement and the rehabilitation work is expected to be completed by next October. According to Mr Pethenejskii, leader of a team of five Soviet engineering experts who are undertaking the rehabilitation programme, he and his colleagues are also working on a new syllabus for the next academic year. Work on some of the machines which have been idle for the past 20 years has been completed and they are awaiting painting. Mr Philip Quaicoe, Principal of the Institute, commended the team for their attitude to work and advised their Ghanaian counterparts to emulate them. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Aug 85 p 1] [Article by Ian Brown Larrey and Emmanuel Tettegah]

NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS IDENTIFIED--Ghana's non-traditional agricultural products such as pineapple, mango, copra, ginger and pepper have been described as a good potential for the world market. A report prepared by "FINTRACT", an international research consultancy for the Export Marketing Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat on export opportunities for Third World countries based in London, said agricultural products from Ghana, particularly pineapple, mango, copra, ginger and pepper, had such unique tastes and flavours that they could win good market among European consumers. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Aug 85 p 8]

COFFEE PACT SIGNED--Ghana has signed the amended agreement of the Inter-African Coffee Organization in Addis Ababa. Signatories of the agreement were Mr B. K. Atepor, Ghana's Ambassador to Ethiopia, and the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, Mr Tehouta Moussa. Ghana is the fourth, after Ethiopia, Guinea and Equatorial Guinea out of the 20-member countries to sign the amended agreement. [Text] Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Aug 85 p 1]

NEW PETROLEUM PRICES--The National Petroleum Corporation has announced increases in the prices of petroleum products which take immediate effect, according to a Radio Ghana report. The report said prices of premium and regular petrol have been increased from £95 and £90 to £105 and £100 per gallon respectively. The price of kerosine has also gone up from £50 to £55 per gallon and gas oil from £80 to £85 gallon. Hours after the new fuel prices were announced at the weekend, a section of drivers within Accra unilaterally increased fares without waiting for directives from the Ministry of Transport and Communications, according to "Graphic" investigations. For instance, tro-tro drivers plying between Accra and Labadi were charging £8 instead of £6 which they were previously charging. A tro-tro driver plying between Accra and Madina was however of the opinion that fares should go up because the previous increase in prices of fuel did not attract any new fares. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Aug 85 p 8]

NEW EXCHANGE RATE--A release from the Bank of Ghana at the week-end stated that with effect from today, August 12, the exchange rate of the cedi will be £57 to the US Dollar. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Aug 85 p 1]

GOOD SHEANUT YIELD EXPECTED--Sheanut farmers in the Northern Region hope to produce a total of 30,000 tonnes of 4,800 bags of sheanut this year. This was announced by Soma-Wura Diabour Saka, Northern Regional chief farmer of the Cocoa, Coffee and Sheanut Farmers Association, at a press conference in Accra yesterday. He disclosed that the farmers were working harder than before, and attributed this to the increase in the producer price of sheanut from ¢1,080 to ¢1,700 per a bag of 64 kilogramme as announced by the Government. The Soma-Wura said nearly 10,000 tonnes of sheanut were purchased in the Northern Region during the first week of this month alone, and predicted that if the trend persisted, farmers and pickers in the Northern, Upper-East and Upper-West Regions could produce about 800,000 bags of the nut by next year. He said, as at August 8, a total of 16,000 tonnes of 256,000 bags of sheanut at a total cost of ¢453,200,000 had been purchased and fully paid for by the Produce Buying Company (PBC). [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Aug 85 p 8] [Article by Peter Abban and Blessing Udoh]

NEW COINS--The Bank of Ghana has put into circulation three new coins to be used alongside existing cedi notes and coins. The coins, all made in brass nickel, are circular in shape and are in 50-pesewas, one cedi and five cedis denominations. Explaining the rationale behind the introduction of the new coins, Mr P. K. Djamson, secretary of the bank, said the coins would be more economical to mint and more durable than the notes which wear out fast. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 19 Aug 85 pp 24-25]

CUBAN DOCTORS EXPECTED--Four doctors and four para-medical personnel are expected from Cuba soon to work with the medical staff in the Northern Region, the Regional Secretary, Mr Huudu Yahaya has announced. Receiving a three-man delegation on a month's visit to the country, Mr Yahaya said assistance of this nature would help Ghana and Cuba to learn from each other. He said interaction between the two countries since the 31 December revolution had narrowed the distance between them adding "politically we have the same objectives and share a common view." [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 12 Aug 85 p 23]

AKURE AIRPORT SOON READY--The Akure Airport is to become operational by the end of the year. This hint was dropped by the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nigerian Airports Authority, Alhaji Asad Mohammed, during a farewell courtesy call on the state governor, Commodore Bamidele Otiko in Akure. According to him, "if all things work out according to plan, operation would start at the Akure Airport by next December". This, he said, was as a result of his board's satisfaction with the extent of work done at the airport, which attracted the board's promise that it would render every assistance, to make the project a reality. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 12 Aug 85 p 25]

CSO: 3400/1126

KENYA

BRIEFS

COUP PLOT REVEALED--Five soldiers were arrested last May at Gilgil barracks after a cache of arms and 4,000 rounds of ammunition had been discovered. Investigation revealed the arms had been methodically secreted from the armoury. Led reportedly by a Kikuyu major, the soldiers intended to stage a military takeover on Madaraka Day (1 June) by assassinating President Daniel Arap Moi in the style of the late Anwar Sadat's assassination. The initial arrests have been followed by another 30 or so among junior ranks and NCOs from different tribes. They are now being held in top security prisons around the country. The president appears uncertain how to deal with the matter, not least because of army unhappiness over the hanging on 9 July at Kamiti maximum security prison of Hezekiah Ochuka Rabala and 11 others found guilty of treason for the attempted coup in August 1982. The names of those hung are Joseph Ogidi, Bramwel Injeni, Walter Odira Ojide, Oteyo Okumu, James Odemba, Robert Odhiambo Ndege, Charles Oriwa, George Akoth, Charles Mirasi, Fenwicks Odera, Edward Adel Omolo, and Ochuka. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 14 Aug 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/1060

LESOTHO

USSR FIRST RESIDENT ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Maseru THE COMET in English 10 Aug 85 p 6

[Text]

THE first residential ambassador of the Soviet Union to Lesotho Mr. Vladimir Evanovich Gavrioshkin says the approach of the U.S.S.R. to the development of the relations with Lesotho and other newly free countries is based on the Leninist foreign policy of full equality, and respect for the national sovereignty and non-interference.

Mr. Gavrioshkin, who succeeds ambassador Yuri Sepoliov, who was exercising his powers from Maseru embassy, said this last week when presenting his letter of credence to His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the Royal palace in Maseru.

The new ambassador said, "We perceive the

peoples freed from colonialism as our friends and equal partners in the struggle for peace and progress and we fully associate ourselves with their efforts to strengthen their sovereignty, to defend their freedom and independence."

Mr. Gavrioshkin, said, he was convinced that all independent countries in Africa could make worthy contribution to the vital cause of the presentation of peace all over the World.

He showed his country's high appreciation of the peace-loving policy of Lesotho, the cause of African unity and its contribution to the struggle for complete elimination of

colonialism and racism on the continent.

His Majesty the King noted with satisfaction that the diplomatic relation between the two countries were established on the principles of mutual respect for each other's national sovereignty, equality, among nations and peoples and non interference in each other's domestic affairs.

He also hoped that the presence of USSR mission in Lesotho will continue to promote a better understanding between the people of Lesotho and those of the Soviet Union.

His Majesty appreciated the consistent role played by the Soviet Union in the liberation struggle in Africa.

CSO: 3400/1072

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW ITALIAN PROJECT TO AID MAPUTO'S GREEN ZONES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] Production in Maputo's green zones will receive a substantial boost in the near future with the inception of a new assistance project in that sector, furnished by Italy in the amount of \$2.5 million. Among other things, the project contemplates the establishment of a center for training and qualifying cadres associated with the area's production. Moreover, the same program provides for the establishment of bases for the utilization of land in the Matola and Infulene areas. The director of the Agency for Technical Cooperation of the Cooperatives of Italy (COOPTECNITAL), who divulged this information, met with officials of the green zones to whom he submitted the proposal (of the project) for their approval.

Interviewed by our newspaper, the director of COOPTECNITAL stated that the new project presented to the organizations which direct the green zones in the country's capital is providing a basis for improvement of the production conditions which presently characterize that sector.

Hence, in addition to general assistance which includes the supply of equipment, the project also provides for training in various areas, from instruction in the techniques in agriculture and animal breeding and the training of technicians in equipment maintenance to the establishment of a machine shop for maintenance services in that sector.

The training program includes the erection of a training center. The courses to be given at the future center will be attended by cooperants and other interested individuals connected with production in the green zones of the nation's capital.

Finding Solutions for Matola and Infulene

The new project aimed at providing assistance to Maputo's green zones, whose financing is being arranged by the Italian Government in the amount of \$2.5 million (approximately 100,000 contos), includes another element, that of using land in the Infulene and Matola areas.

With regard to the Infulene area, most of the arable land has too much water, and this impedes or renders more difficult the overall use of the rich soil of that valley. According to the COOPTECNITAL director, it will be necessary to provide for a certain amount of drainage in this area. If this were done, we would have a definite solution to the problem of flooding in that locality.

In the Matola area we have a different problem. Here there is a lack of water. The well water is salty, and this precludes its use in the irrigation of the cultivated fields. To use the land in this area, it is essential to install desalinization equipment. "To achieve this objective, we shall use simple equipment, taking advantage of solar energy," the director said.

Studying the Terrain

The first step in carrying out this project is a visit to Maputo of a team made up of agronomists, mechanics and experts in animal husbandry who will conduct studies in the green zones to determine how best to carry out the program, particularly with reference to preparations for utilizing the Infulene and Matola areas.

Growth of the Green Zones

During his recent visit to Maputo, the COOPTECNITAL director inspected various production centers in the capital's green zones, particularly the cooperatives and private productive sectors.

In statements made to NOTICIAS the director said that he noticed considerable growth in general but especially in the cooperative sector.

In this regard, he stressed the important role played by the cooperants in supplying the people with essential commodities and, particularly, in improving the standard of living of the cooperants themselves.

"For example, I noticed that some of the cooperants already have day nurseries for their children and that meals are assured among themselves. This arrangement contributes toward their standard of living. In COOPTECNITAL's opinion, this growth is important in that it constitutes a basis for carrying out the new project," the director said.

8568

CSO: 3442/392

MOZAMBIQUE

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ITALY DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The government of Italy will discuss the use of \$340 million for Mozambican projects included in the bilateral cooperation, at the next session of the Joint Economic Commission, to be held soon. Italy has already financed undertakings which are in the phase of execution, valued at \$400 million. In comparison with the economic cooperation, which has been showing constant progress, the trade relations between the two countries have not been very intense, to date, owing to various conditioning factors. However, Italy has already given assurance of its participation in the 21st edition of the Maputo International Fair, with 13 business firms.

Last year, the total volume of commercial exchanges between Mozambique and Italy (both imports and exports) amounted to \$19 million; representing a 43.8 percent reduction from the 1983 figure.

The director of the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade, Dr Mario Calandriello, told NOTICIAS yesterday that, last year, Italian exports to Mozambique showed a decline of \$13.5 million, while in 1983 the sum of \$30.5 million had been attained.

Mozambican exports also underwent reductions, because during 1983 they totaled \$3 million, and last year, only \$500,000.

However, the economic cooperation between Mozambique and Italy continues to show constant progress; and one of the proofs of this is that, to date, that European country has granted our country financing worth \$400 million. At the next session of the Mozambican-Italian Joint Economic Commission, the use of \$340 million for Mozambican projects will be discussed.

In our country, Italy is taking part in economic programs in the fields of agro-industry, the construction of infrastructural projects (the Corumana and Pequenos Libombos dams), mines, electrification, telecommunications and others.

Between 1980 and 1984, Italy made donations to our country amounting to \$15.7 million, primarily to aid the food programs, especially in the areas critically stricken by famine.

FACIM: Basis of the Cooperative Relations

Italy's participation in the 21st edition of the Maputo International Fair [FACIM], which will be held from 23 August until 1 September, will consist of a booth measuring 360 square meters, which will include exhibits with information and documentation on Italian industries and food products, and also relating to the cooperation between Italy and various countries. A total of 13 firms in the agro-industrial and other areas will be represented. Some of the companies attending are Coboco and Strade Coop Mozambico (which are building the Corumana and Pequenos Libombos dams), Italcom and Siette (which will carry out part of the project for the national telecommunications system), Olivetti, Sadelmi, Cogepi, Transystem, Fiat-Iveco and Tecnostone.

Also to be represented are two food product consortiums. It is noteworthy that Tecnostone is interested in working in our country on the marble project in Montepuez, in Cabo Delgado Province.

Dr Mario Calandriello disclosed that his country imports lumber and cotton from Mozambique, and exports rice, extraction machinery for the mining sector, materials for the metal working industry, machines for electricity, electrical generators, chemical and pharmaceutical products, trucks and accessories, fruit seed, farm machinery and office machinery.

He was of the opinion that the Maputo International Fair is one of the most important commercial competitive events in all of southern Africa, and that Italy's participation in FACIM has been marked by a demonstration of Italy's effort for economic cooperation with Mozambique.

Dr Mario Calandriello also claimed that the relations in the economic realm between Mozambique and Italy are quite positive; adding that the governments of the two countries have been expressing a desire to intensify and expand the already extensive ties that exist further still.

Mario Calandriello remarked: "Italy is considered Mozambique's leading economic partner. Constant progress has guided our relations of friendship and cooperation. The Maputo International Fair is, therefore, the basis for our relations in the commercial and economic areas in particular to become increasingly close."

2909

CSO: 3442/387

MOZAMBIQUE

FRANCE BOOSTS GAZA, INHAMBANE CASHEW MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Gabriel Mussavele]

[Text] The Mozambican Government is now enjoying greater support in its programs for the marketing of cashew nuts in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane. With a financing of 46 million francs from the French Government, it is hoped that there will be a purchase of 36,000 tons of cashew nuts in these two provinces and in that of Nampula during the 1985-1986 period. In divulging this information, Jose Carlos Trindade, director-general of AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company], said that, of that amount, 5 million francs is left over from the first program carried out in Nampula with the support of France's Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE].

The sum allocated to the cashew nut sector is part of a financial agreement signed between Mozambique and France according to which the CCCE was to furnish 100 million French francs to support specific programs for the marketing of cotton, cattle and sisal.

In fact, 6 million francs is allocated for the import of consumer goods, 10 million for the purchase of raw materials for national industry in general and about 17.5 million for the purchase of transportation and weighing equipment and bags for the 1985-1986 cashew nut marketing campaign.

According to Jose Carlos Trindade, AGRICOM's director-general, the process of importing goods and equipment is already underway, and it is hoped that there will be no further delays this year in the delivery of products to the marketing middlemen.

Similar to what happened in Nampula in the past campaign, 37 vehicles are scheduled to arrive in the country within the next few months; these will be sold to the middlemen who will be differentiated according to their participation or quantity of cashew nuts marketed in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Nampula and the biggest producers of cashew nuts.

This is the 2d year in which the French Government, through the CCCE, is participating in special programs for the marketing of cashew nuts, the first having been in Nampula.

In this province seven districts were chosen, being the biggest producers of cashew nuts: Moma, Mogovolas, Angoche, Erati, Meconta, Monapo and Mogincual. The objective was to market 15,500 tons.

In this regard, the AGRICOM director-general said that, although this objective was not achieved, the results which were achieved were satisfactory inasmuch as 95 percent of the goal was reached, or 15,100 tons.

It was on the basis of the results obtained in the past harvest that the CCCE decided to extend its support to more districts of Nampula and to the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane.

In the last campaign the districts of Moma and Angoche marketed great quantities of cashew nuts, but this did not happen in Erati which marketed much less than its potential.

The Nampula districts, chosen for the first special marketing program, received various products, articles of clothing and commercial equipment.

Meanwhile, there was a delay in the arrival of the vehicles which should have been delivered to the business people throughout the campaign but which did not arrive in the country until April.

Great efforts are being made at the central level at the present time aimed at better organization in the next campaign.

The cashew nut sector is one of the few sectors which is now benefiting from the new system of currency-exchange administration through which part of the income in foreign currency from the export of cashew nuts is reinvested in the sector.

8568

CSO: 3442/392

MOZAMBIQUE

BRITISH FIRM GETS CONTRACT FOR MAPUTO WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Construction should begin this month on a project to double the capacity of Maputo's water system, Mozambican authorities announced yesterday during the ceremony in which the contract was awarded. Bids had been sought from international sources and the contract, worth as much as 222,400 contos--of which 125,000 contos is to be paid in foreign exchange--was awarded to Wade Adams Construction Limited of Great Britain. The project is part of the undertaking known worldwide as the Maputo Emergency Water Supply Project, which has a total budget of 800,000 contos, of which 441,000 contos is being financed by the African Development Bank.

As Mr Lopes Pereira, National Water Director, stated when he presided over the signing ceremony, the project represents the beginning of the final phase of a prolonged effort to build up the capacity of the system supplying water to the capital city, a process that, for all practical purposes, began right after Mozambique attained its independence.

Also present at the ceremony were Federico Martins, Director of Water and Sanitation for the city of Maputo; Miguel Alves, Director of Maputo Water Company, (the company that owns the project) and representatives of the British consulting firms Sir M. MacDonald & Partners Limited and Demeter House.

Features of the Project

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Alves, Director of Agua de Maputo, explained that the overall enterprise, the Maputo Emergency Water Supply Project, involves the construction of a new water treatment plant, a catchment and pumping station on the Umbeluzi River, a reservoir for treated water, a pumping station for treated water, and 25 kilometers of new 800-1000 mm water mains.

Except for the new treatment plant, the project is being carried out with the assistance of the consulting firm of Sir MacDonald and Partners.

The project was divided into three contracts to cover the different components. International invitations to bid on these contracts were sent out early last year. No fewer than 46 domestic and foreign companies participated.

The bidding competitions covered contracts for the construction work on the project (awarded yesterday), for the furnishing of pipes and accessories, and for the supplying and installation of the pumping equipment.

The latter two contracts have already been signed. The contract for the pipes and accessories was executed in 1984. The Mozambican company Prosul will provide 7 kilometers of pre-stressed concrete pipe, and Pont-a-Mousson, a French company, will supply 18 kilometers of ductile cast iron pipe. A contract for the pumping equipment was signed this year with Thyssen Engineering of Germany.

The construction contract signed yesterday is, therefore, the last one in this phase of the project. Work is expected to begin this very month, and is to continue for an 82-week period. Completion is scheduled for the end of the first quarter of 1987.

Construction of the new water treatment station, for which the local company SOGEL is responsible, is already well underway. The facility should be ready during the first half of next year. France financed the purchase of the equipment for the station.

Impact of the Project

The purpose of the project is to double the present capacity of the water system supplying the city of Maputo. After it is completed, installed capacity will grow from 72,000 to 168,000 cubic meters of water per day.

The Pequenos Libombos dam is being built to ensure the flow rate necessary to operate the expanded system producing and distributing water to the city.

Work on the various parts of the overall project will be done at the present catchment, treatment, and elevation facility located at Umbeluzi, near Boane, approximately 20 km from the capital.

The project is being carried out by the Ministry of Construction and Water through its National Water Bureau and its Bureau of Construction Technology. The African Development Bank is financing the foreign exchange portion, amounting to \$14 million.

12830

CSO: 3442/384

2 October 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

VARIOUS COOPERATION PROJECTS WITH NORWAY DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] This year, the Kingdom of Norway will place at Mozambique's disposal a donation worth over \$20 million, to execute economic development programs, among other activities. In the fishing area, this month a Norwegian vessel is arriving in Maputo which will work for about 2 years on researching fishing resources in the maritime economic region of Maputo and Sofala Provinces. Meanwhile, the Kingdom of Norway will be participating for the first time in the Maputo International Fair [FACIM], and will be represented by seven large companies, including Norconsult, which is making a study of the electrical power distribution station in Cuamba, Niassa.

In the meantime, a high-level Mozambican delegation will visit the Scandinavian countries, including Norway, probably during November, for meetings on cooperation between Mozambique and those countries; since it is deemed necessary to find a basis for action aimed at extending and intensifying further still the already considerable relations, especially in the economic and cultural realm.

This year, the granting of a donation of over \$20 million for the cooperation programs between Mozambique and Norway is intended to aid the entire program for rehabilitating the national economy. Recently, Mozambique and Norway discussed programs for cooperation to be carried out.

Most likely during the second half of this month, Norway will send a boat to our country that will work on the investigation of fishing resources in the maritime economic region of Maputo and Beira. The vessel will remain here about 2 years.

The most important areas included in the cooperation between Mozambique and the Kingdom of Norway are electric power, merchant marine and backing for the plastics industry.

In the field of electric power, Norway, through NORAD (Norwegian Agency for International Development) is rendering aid to Electricity of Mozambique, and is also engaged in studies of the dam and electric power distribution center for Cuamba, in Niassa Province.

As for the merchant marine, among other activities Norway is participating in the program relating to the Mozambique School of Navigation.

With the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), Norway is attempting to carry out a project for the creation of a training school for port cadres in Maputo. It is also participating in the program for aid in the area of gas and oil prospecting in our country.

Presence at FACIM

Arthur Sydnes, from NORAD, told NOTICIAS that his country's presence is now assured at the 21st edition of the Maputo International Fair, which will take place from 23 August to 1 September. Norway will be represented at this commercial competitive event by seven Norwegian companies operating primarily in the field of electricity and matters relating to water.

The Kingdom of Norway considers FACIM to be a solid base for the expansion and intensification of the cooperative relations. As Arthur Sydnes remarked, this competition is a boost for the increase of commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Arthur Sydnes commented: "Mozambique is a country with a large number of resources. Hence, our cooperative relations have been developed mainly in the context of the program to rehabilitate the national economy. We are also taking part in programs for cultural development."

He noted that the Scandinavian countries are interested in a more extensive cooperation in the economic, social and cultural areas with the countries of southern Africa.

2909

CSO: 3442/387

MOZAMBIQUE

FISHING RESEARCH, WORKER AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NORWAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] On Tuesday, 6 August, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kingdom of Norway signed two agreements: one on financial assistance for the recruitment of foreign personnel to work in our country, and another for technical and financial assistance to the fishing research sector. To achieve the two goals, the Kingdom of Norway placed at the disposal of the People's Republic of Mozambique a total of 33 million kroner (1,000 contos), to be used for aid.

The sum made available by that Scandinavian country will be distributed in two areas, with 24 million kroner used for financial assistance for the recruitment of foreign personnel during the period 1985-1988.

The remaining 9 million kroner will be used to conduct research for the country's fishing sector. It should be noted that there is an agreement between the two countries in the fishing area which stipulates, among other things, the taking of action aimed at training native cadres, as well as technical assistance from Norway.

At the ceremony for the signing of the two documents, Henny Matos, from our country's State Secretariat for International Cooperation, said that the financial aid for the recruitment of foreign technicians would make a major contribution to minimize our difficulties in the realm of qualified cadres.

He recalled the fact that Mozambique is a country which attained its independence with a rather high illiteracy rate, which is reflected in the shortage of cadres in nearly all sectors.

Henny Matos, in discussing the agreement on fishing research, added: "To us, the agreement on fishing research assumes special importance in two respects: combating famine and the fact that this is one of the sectors generating foreign exchange which the country needs so badly for its development."

Representing the Norwegian side, the agreements were signed by the representative from NORAD (Norwegian Agency for International Development), Artur Sydnnes, who, in his brief remarks, cited the increase in cooperation between the two countries, especially in the area of the training of cadres.

On that occasion, the NORAD representative announced the arrival, within a short time, of a Norwegian vessel which will operate in the area of fishing research.

He said: "The arrival of this boat will give a greater impetus to the cooperation between the two countries, because it will help Mozambique to make effective use of the fishing resources that it has available."

2909

CSO: 3442/387

MOZAMBIQUE

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN STUDIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Yesterday, government delegations from Mozambique and Spain met in Vigo to negotiate the revision of the agreement between the two countries in the fishing sector. Sources close to the two delegations acknowledged that the agreement was to have been signed yesterday as well.

The Mozambican delegation is headed by the state secretary of fishing, Tenreiro de Almeida, and the Spanish delegation by the general director of fishing organization, Fernando Fernandez Laxa.

During yesterday's meeting, which lasted 3 hours, a revision was made in the implementation of the agreement in effect.

According to ANOP [Portuguese News Agency], among the possibilities afforded for the future is tuna fishing on the part of Spanish vessels in Mozambican waters.

According to the same sources, Mozambique expressed willingness to allow tuna catching this year by Spanish boats in Mozambican waters, on an occasional and exceptional basis, to be carried out through commercial trade-offs.

During the meeting, there was also a study of a program for cooperation in the breeding of mussels that is under way in Mozambique, with Spanish technical assistance, with positive results, after two technicians from that European country did work in this area carried out in Galicia.

The two delegations also explored the possibility of creating a Naval Social Institute, which would not only serve to render assistance to fishing, but also serve as a base of support for the population engaged in this activity.

However, the state secretary of fishing, Tenreiro de Almeida, did not confirm the construction of 10 shrimp trawling boats, with a budget of 3 billion pesetas, which was planned at the Galician Shipyards, under the same terms on which the Spanish vessels are built.

Tenreiro de Almeida said: "This possibility was studied; however, there is not yet a final decision"; adding that certain points still remained to be specified with the Spanish Government.

According to ANOP, Tenreiro de Almeida is due to leave Spain today, via Paris, but he gave assurance that his trip to France did not mean any type of contact with French shipyard for boat construction.

2 October 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

MANICA PROVINCE TO INCREASE INVOLVEMENT IN SECURITY EFFORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The 6th Session of the Provincial Committee of the Frelimo party, recently held in Chimoio, capital of Manica, decided that each of the Province's Districts must form an area of influence in the fight against the armed bandits, and that all means - material, human and others - must be employed in this battle.

The session also decided that, as a trial, the Sussundenga and Mussarize Districts would be the first to implement this measure and that their First Secretaries and Administrators, as the highest authorities of the Party and the State, should personally lead the operations of the Local Defense and Safety Forces.

In addition, the meeting decided that every citizen residing in each district should, after training, become responsible for a certain area in order to guarantee the safety and peace of the citizens, both at home and at work. During these actions worker and population groups will be detailed to patrol the areas.

The leader of the session, Colonel Manuel Antonio pointed out to those responsible that this action of involving the population in the fight against armed bandits must not constitute an obstacle to fulfilling the central State and territorial plans. He added that those people in businesses and neighborhoods who are not engaged in any productive activity, or those whose presence is not very necessary, will be involved in the task of defending the fatherland.

These decisions were taken in the spirit of full compliance with the President Samora Machel's directions, communicated to every citizen in his speech of May 11, given at the conclusion of Youth Week. This speech was the subject of group study by the members of the Provincial Committee and guests to the sixth session of the agency.

The same session decided to launch again the Political and Organizational Offensive on all production fronts and the "Operation Production" for the success of the battle against underdevelopment.

Speaking in the closing session, Governor Manuel Antonio said that the decisions now taken with regard to the fight against the armed bandits must begin immediately, with each member of the Provincial Committee and leaders of the State apparatus setting an example in the fight to eradicate the armed bandits and directing these battles.

In another part of his speech, the Governor of Manica said that support must be given to the citizens who are victims of the bandits' criminal actions, by rebuilding their houses and by distributing, within the available means, clothing, foodstuffs, production tools and other essential goods.

Manuel Antonio voiced the need for creating, in Manica province, a center of academic and technical-professional training for disabled veterans so that they may contribute to the national reconstruction.

12987

CSO: 3442/383

MOZAMBIQUE

INHAMBANE AIRFIELD REHABILITATION UNDER STUDY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] The Minister of Harbors, Railroads and the Merchant Marine, Alcantara Santos, ordered an evaluation of the situation regarding the currently inoperative fuel storage tanks and runway light system at the Inhambane Airport.

During his stay, Alcantara Santos visited various sectors under his Ministry, specifically the Provincial Headquarters of Transportation and Communications, the National Railroad School, the Inhambane Port facilities, as well as the naval shipyard and the Eduardo Mondlane Industrial and Commercial School.

At the Provincial Headquarters of Transportation and Communications, the Minister of Harbors, Railroads and the Merchant Marine met briefly with representatives of the various transportation sectors in the province. At that time, Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela expressed his concerns, particularly in regard to railway transportation.

Alcantara Santos also had a brief meeting with members of the Provincial Government and students from the National Railroad School, a visit which Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela termed a rare opportunity. He further expressed the determination of the province's population to continue the fight against hunger and the armed bandits. The Inhambane Government gave Minister Alcantara Santos a summary of the report of activities performed during the last 10 years by the various sectors of his Ministry and the plans for the first semester of this year.

During the meeting, the Minister of Harbors, Railways and the Merchant Marine presented a "Courage and Patriotism" medal, 2nd class, to Miguel Candido for his accomplishments in the fight to defend the fatherland. Seaman Miguel Candido participated in the destruction of an armed bandits camp in Mechanica, Vilanculo District, in which five armed bandits were killed. He also took part in various operations to hunt the bandits in Massinga.

The Minister Alcantara Santos termed the decoration of this citizen as an act rooted in the history of the fight of the Mozambican people.

Before leaving Inhambane, the Minister of Harbors, Railroads and the Merchant Marine visited the installations of the provincial capital's airfield. He ordered an evaluation of the situation of the currently inoperative fuel storage tanks and runway lighting system.

In this visit to Inhambane, the Minister of Harbors, Railroads and the Merchant Marine was accompanied by the State Secretary for Railway Transportation, Lazaro Mathe, and the State Secretary for Technical and Professional Education, Andre de Carvalho.

12987

CSO: 3442/383

MOZAMBIQUE

HIGH-LEVEL MEETING TO STUDY MAPUTO URBAN SITUATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] A group of measures aimed at solving the problems of the city of Maputo was approved yesterday, at a meeting headed by President Samora Machel. With the intent of making Maputo a model city, the group of measures is intended to improve the living conditions of nearly a million residents of the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, by improving the services to be rendered by the Executive Council. Hence, the revamped form of this organ has been cited as the essential agency that will have to perform 13 tasks considered to be fundamental. Participating in this meeting were members of the FRELIMO Party's Politbureau and Central Committee, of the People's Assembly Standing Commission and of the Council of Ministers, as well as state secretaries, party and state officials from the most varied echelons in the state apparatus and from enterprises as well as others.

This meeting was divided into two parts: The first, which took place on 29 and 30 July, served to hold a discussion on the survey of the problems affecting various areas of the nation's capital, with special emphasis on supplies, transportation and defense and security forces.

This survey was made by commissions, involving cadres from various sectors of activity, from both the party and the state apparatus and enterprises, serving on the central commission which planned and organized the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of national independence.

The second part of the meeting took place yesterday, to submit proposals for a set of measures. These proposals were distributed by commissions which have been working from the end of last month until yesterday.

The measures will be implemented under the direction of the central commission, headed by Jorge Rebelo, members of the Politbureau and first secretary of the FRELIMO Party's committee in the city of Maputo.

At the decision of the Politbureau, after the 25 June celebrations, that central commission remained active, resulting in the work accomplished to date. The existence of this central commission accounts for the manner in which the 10th anniversary festivities were successfully planned and organized.

The Complex Problems

A source closely associated with the meeting told us that the reports given prove to us that our capital's problems are complex. This point was repeatedly cited by the head of state, who called attention to the society's diversified composition in the city of Maputo, where people from all parts of the country with their own ethnic, linguistic and racial features are living.

According to the party, the solution to the problems requires improvements in the leadership and work style and methods, a change in attitudes, and control, the assumption of responsibility and training on the part of the City Assembly and its executive council, as well as making its structures suitable.

Objectively speaking, this entails the restructuring of the executive council so that it may address the needs posed by a city with nearly a million inhabitants.

Whereas, on the one hand, the solution to the problems of the nation's capital demands new investments, development programs and suitable economic management and overseeing of the urban services, on the other, it is essential to pay particular heed to the activities involved in rendering services to the population, with priority given to cleaning, sanitary conditions, the funeral industry and the management of parks and gardens.

However, the solution to the problems of the city of Maputo requires greater and more active, organized participation by its inhabitants. The measures approved cannot have a mechanical or bureaucratized implementation, but account must be taken of the specific features and characteristics of a society which is not homogeneous, considering it from the most varied standpoints.

Fundamental Tasks

A total of 13 tasks were determined as fundamental for the executive council. This entails reconsideration of this organ's scope of activity, focusing attention on action of an urban nature, with a greater impact on the city's populace.

Hence, the executive council must ensure the direction, management and overseeing of the urban services, especially garbage collection and treatment, and the cleaning up of the environment, the parks and the gardens.

In addition, the plan for the city's structure must be carried out, once it has been approved, in cooperation with the authorized central agencies; specifically ensuring proper use of the land and its control.

The executive council was charged with directing the maintenance and management of urban infrastructures, including the water supply system, the road system and the available properties.

Ensuring the disciplined management of urban, highway and river passenger transportation, with schedules geared to its supervision, as well as the control of private transportation activities in the city, and an inventory of the transportation facilities are other tasks assigned to the executive council.

In addition to these tasks, the executive council is required:

To ensure the organization of supplies to the population of the city of Maputo;

To license and supervise the hotel and similar industries;

To license projects, construction or building;

To organize and supervise the city's markets;

To organize the funeral industry and the establishment and management of cemeteries;

To establish rates and fines for violations of urban rules and regulations:

To organize the prevention and fighting of fires and disasters;

To enforce the regulations and authorized positions of the executive council.

It is also incumbent on the executive council to prepare and execute the city's plan and budget, organizing an economic, financial and labor management, aimed specifically at increasing the executive council's sources of revenue, increasing work productivity and improving social conditions.

In order to carry out the aforementioned tasks, the executive council must be structured and provided with a small, qualified, administrative apparatus, as was decided at the meeting. As has been noted, its services must be executed through public enterprises to be organized with the participation of the ministries and state secretariats.

But until the enterprises for rendering services are created, the currently existing services or administrations will be retained. However, the latter are provided with administrative and financial autonomy, so as to maintain the rendering of services to the population and to act as a starting point for the creation of enterprises.

Interdependence Is a Requirement

"The problems of the city of Maputo affect the daily lives of each one of us," remarked President Samora Machel, in one of his speeches, calling attention to an important point: the capital's problems are the nation's problems, because they must be solved as a response to fundamental human needs. Therefore, there must be interdependence among the sectors so as to solve the problems.

The involvement and participation by everyone in the tasks to be carried out, because all of us are undergoing and experiencing the problems, and because all of us have a responsibility to solve those problems, is an essential requisite.

The head of state remarked that the individuals appointed to accomplish the tasks that have been approved must do so with a sense of responsibility, acting with thoughtfulness and exercising authority with a great deal of justice and firmness, and without hesitation; while at the same time severely penalizing those who are negligent, rumor-mongers and saboteurs, and avoiding cronyism and cliques. The sectors must be organized and disciplined so that there will be no abuse of authority, or cases of presumptuousness, corruption and bribery.

President Samora Machel made a point of stressing that practice will be the best means of testing the ideas which prompted the creation of the group of measures, as well as the criterion of truth for selecting the national cadres, which is revealed at difficult times and in combat, in the constant struggle between the old and the new.

"The process of assimilation and rejection must be constant," commented Samora Machel, so as to achieve the political, technical and professional qualities of each cadre; knowing how to decide at all times when contradictions that are ostensibly secondary are becoming antagonistic contradictions. When contradictions are not well resolved, they can become irreducible, unsolvable contradictions.

Samora Machel gave a reminder that the enemy uses tribalism, regionalism and racism as its favorite weapons for destroying the national unity, a fundamental instrument for the formation of the Mozambican nation.

2909

CSO: 3442/385

MOZAMBIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE SUGAR REFINERY PREPARES FOR '85 HARVEST

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Organizational and disciplinary measures have recently been implemented at the Mozambique Sugar Refinery (AM) headquartered in Mafambisse, Dondo district (about 50 km from Beira) with a view to ensuring that the company's 1985 sugar-harvesting campaign gets underway between the end of August and early September.

Until just over three weeks ago, it appeared that getting the campaign started would be a "losing battle" because the atmosphere in Mafambisse at this time so crucial for any sugar mill, when it prepares to start cutting the cane for processing, was extremely unfavorable.

The main problem was the scarcity of field labor. AM needs 1,500 men for the cutting phase and had only 400. No one knew where it would find the rest, because the harvests of 1982 and 1983 had seen a massive exodus of seasonal manpower owing to the devastating effects of the drought--circumstances which resulted in the aggravation of a hunger problem that was dramatic enough in itself.

Progress is being made in facing this situation, now that the company has approached the leadership of the province of Sofala and those authorities have promised to provide the greatest support possible within the areas of provincial responsibility, particularly by sending to Mafambisse those articles of clothing most needed by the rural population, including goods to stock the shops during the harvest period.

But the manpower issue drew attention to another deep-rooted problem. A comprehensive survey of the company's administrative personnel led to the conclusion that the staff of 800 could be cut by more than half without any adverse effects.

By way of explanation, there had been 55 employees at the executive level and this has now been cut to 18; the Department of Internal Administration has been reduced from 160 to 50.

The benefits of this operation made it possible to settle, immediately, the status of older workers who were either nearing retirement age or were already eligible for it, to reassign staff to improve efficiency, and to send excess personnel into the fields.

The concern of the task force which specifically took charge of this effort was to find a way to allocate the maximum number of workers to cane-cutting and other field work, "freeing up" an entire situation that grew out of a structure inherited years ago which had never been subjected to a hard-nosed review.

Structural Questions

Although not classified as obsolete, the fact is that the way AM had been structured until recently was not suited to current realities.

When the work of the high-level delegation sent to Mafambisse was finished, the National Sugar Institute [INA] and the company directors were given the task of immediately reorganizing and readapting the overall structure of the company on the basis of responsibilities and with an eye to capabilities.

At the same time, additional skilled employees may prove to be needed for certain functions, primarily in agronomy, where the number of technicians is nowhere near sufficient to cover the amount of land involved.

This situation has been causing disciplinary problems. There has been too much liberalism, and an insufficiently strict approach to work. This has made it hard to meet deadlines on tasks that are vital--not only for getting the harvest underway, but also for the survival of the company as a whole.

This is why the company was experiencing significant problems with the repair of equipment needed for the harvest campaign. There was no specific plan of action on the human technical capacity actually present in the company as a whole.

This is why the company was experiencing significant problems with the repair of equipment needed for the harvest campaign. There was no specific plan of action based on the human technical capacity actually present in the company.

Now, the best possible conditions have been created for progressing to a higher degree of organization in terms of the work force, and control mechanisms are already operating in many departments of AM.

Since the situation here is not very different from that at other sugar refineries in this country, it was recommended in Mafambisse that other companies reflect on the labor problems they face and apply what was learned from the experience here.

MOZAMBIQUE

INTERRUPTED HOG RAISING PROJECT IN MADAL RESUMED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] The Agricultural Association of Madal, in Zambezia Province, recently resumed the project to develop hog-raising, which was interrupted because of difficulties in obtaining feed for the animals' nutrition. Concurrently, this enterprise is also planning to introduce the breeding of ducks and rabbits. According to Rogerio Henriques, head of the livestock sector, the projects are aimed essentially at meat production, not only to supply the enterprise's workers, but also to supply the population of the city of Quelimane.

The development of hog-raising, which is being intensified in both state and private enterprises, as well as among small-scale breeders in the family sector, is one of the viable alternatives for producing meat, while conditions are being created to rehabilitate the raising of cattle.

In an interview that he granted to our correspondent in Zambezia, Rogerio Henriques declared: "The project for hog raising in Madal arose as the only option for mitigating the situation of a meat shortage currently affecting the population in general and the enterprise's workers in particular."

The Agricultural Association of Madal has been raising hogs for a long time, according to our source, but not in the same manner in which this activity is being viewed currently; because whereas it was done without coordination in the past, it is now producing with a definite goal: to supply the population and the workers at the enterprise.

According to Rogerio Henriques, the resumption of hog production occurred at the beginning of this year, with about eight animals of the "laudina rustica" variety on the Chifungo-Mota plantations in Quelimane. However, owing to this species' meager reproductive ability, it was impossible to continue with the project with these animals alone.

In Maputo, the Madal enterprise managed to acquire a different type of animal which, when bred with the former, produced satisfactory results. "With the introduction of the animals from Maputo, we observed a significant increase in stock, which encouraged us to give an incentive to production in other production units belonging to the enterprise, namely, the M'tulune and the Nhangulue."

The head of the Madal Agricultural Association's livestock sector added: "At the present time, the enterprise has a total of 700 animals, 70 of which are breeding hogs."

Feed: Great Difficulty

One of the reasons that prompted Madal to stop raising hogs was the great difficulty in procuring animal feed, a main factor in the development of the livestock industry.

Rogerio Henriques claimed: "The lack of feed for the animals is another factor, and many breeders, large and small, have resorted to local alternatives to make up for this gap."

To ensure minimal feed for the livestock, and consequently for their development, Madal made available 5 hectares for cassava, one for squash and another for sweet potatoes. The subject of our interview explained: "These products, as well as copra bagasse, constitute a basic feed for hogs, although the latter product (bagasse) is not always available, owing to the respective factory's irregularity."

Palm: Basis for Construction

The total use of local construction material is not a mere "slogan" at Madal. In fact, because of the lack of resources, the workers at this enterprise are using palm as a basic material for building pigpens.

According to Rogerio Henriques, the construction remains sufficiently sound, and the animals are protected from the sun and rain. However, the floors are not cemented, for lack of cement; and this interferes with the complete cleaning of the pigpens. All the components of the feed boxes and drinking troughs are made of local material, even including the nails, which are manufactured locally.

Need for Cadres

Rogerio Henriques added: "This is a serious project, which is why the enterprise's administration has been particularly heedful, especially with regard to capable cadres. For example, five persons were recently trained in courses given in the city of Maputo."

He maintained that the growth of this activity must be accompanied by the training of more cadres, so as to ensure the project's operativeness and progress. Rogerio Henriques remarked: "For this reason, in each production unit there must be someone with a knowledge of hog-raising, at least during this phase." Nevertheless, he noted that this activity is not Madal's leading industry; but it has now become important to develop the project, in order to cope with the problems of the meat shortage besetting the province.

Ducks and Rabbits

The work on the construction of coops and rabbit hutches is well under way, so that the enterprise may start raising ducks and rabbits which, like the hogs, will allow for a diversified diet for the Madal workers.

According to the head of the enterprise's livestock sector, this activity is being carried out concurrently with the recovery of cattle which, as a result of the lack of veterinary assistance, fencing, indiscriminate slaughter, thefts and the activity of the armed bandits, has had its total stocks in the province reduced considerably.

2909

CSO: 3442/385

MOZAMBIQUE

INCREASED PRODUCTION, MARKETING OF COTTON, CASHEWS NEEDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] During the 1985-86 agricultural campaign, Nampula Province will devote more attention to cotton production and the marketing of cashew nuts, in an economic effort aimed at revitalizing productive activity and raising the indexes of one of the provinces ranked as the largest producers of the leading crops allocated to supply the people and for export. This measure was announced by Governor Feliciano Gundana, during the course of a recent meeting of the provincial government, which discussed the preliminary agricultural plan for the 1985-86 campaign.

The meeting of the Nampula Provincial Assembly, which lasted 3 days, analyzed the preliminary agricultural plan for the 1985-86 campaign, and the recent agricultural and cashew marketing campaigns. The forthcoming cashew campaign was also planned at the meeting.

Speaking on this occasion, Governor Feliciano Gundana declared that, this year, greater attention would be given to the cotton production campaign, to ensure the selection of the best qualities of the product. He also recommended that "every effort be concentrated on the removal of oil seed products, to ensure a satisfactory rate of operation in the factories existing in the province and the country."

Province's Potential

The 19th session of the Provincial Assembly noted that the goals proposed for the preliminary agricultural plan for the 1985-86 campaign do not yet represent maximum use of the capacity and potential that the province has available, "citing only what is possible to accomplish under the current conditions."

"The goals set in the plan are quite possible to attain," claimed Governor Gundana, who stressed the high indexes accrued by the family sector, particularly in the previous campaigns, with emphasis on the marketing of cashew nuts.

For the success of the agricultural and cashew nut marketing campaigns, that organ concluded that appropriate measures must be adopted right now, aimed at surmounting the difficulties which cropped up in the previous campaigns, with clearcut responsibility assigned to the local agencies.

With regard to the execution of the province's economic plan and program during the first half of this year, the Provincial Assembly noted that the indexes achieved in most of the indicators fall short of those for the same period last year, "but they represent the effort and self-sacrifice of the cadres and workers in the various sectors of the province's economic and social activity."

Governor Feliciano Gundana commented: "Nampula Province has an experience marked by high production indexes in all areas. Hence we feel that we have the ability to produce, market and remove all the products. We must resume that experience, aware that the leading factor is the individual, and that it is incumbent on the party to do the hard work of mobilizing for the consecutive victories."

Vanguard Districts Rewarded

During one of the phases of the work at this meeting, Governor Feliciano Gundana presented awards to the districts which most distinguished themselves in the execution of the cashew nut marketing campaign during the 1984-85 harvest.

For example, the districts of Moma, Angoche, Nampula, city of Nacala, Monapo, Ribaue, Ilha de Mocambique, Mogovolas and Meconta received awards, as did the warehouse operators Cassimo Selmamade, Momed Unis, Issufo Nurmamade and Macuana.

As the top ranking among those given awards, the district of Moma received a Land Rover vehicle, a bicycle, a wall clock and a certificate of good participation. More bicycles and certificates of honor were presented to the other award winners.

2909

CSC: 3442/387

MOZAMBIQUE

MERCHANT MARINE ACQUIRES NEW SHIP

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] Our country has just acquired a new 1,200 ton cargo ship, which has been operating in our waters since 1981. This ship, considered a pilot model within the scope of the new administration which NAVIQUE [National Maritime Transportation Fleet] plans to put into effect, will be able to operate without any major problems for at least 15 years. In this connection, a document was signed yesterday afternoon in Maputo formalizing the acquisition of the ship, to be christened "Save."

In the presence of Alcantara Santos, minister of ports, railroads and merchant marine, the document was signed by Orland Joao Come of NAVIQUE and Gununnar Asly of the Norwegian company, Roderset Stenersen. Also present at the ceremony were Ilidio Dinis, director of the port of Maputo and other officials.

Information obtained on this occasion indicates that the ship, which has just now been acquired by our country, has a cargo capacity of about 1,200 tons and was sent to Mozambique for the first time in 1981 in connection with a freight contract.

Orlando Joao Come said that he believes that this ship can operate without any major problems for at least 15 years.

In the near future a contract will be signed with the ship's former owner providing for technical assistance and support in the form of officers.

"The "Save," which we have just acquired, will serve as a model for the new type of administration which our enterprise plans to implement. This is an extremely important acquisition," said Orland Joao Come on the occasion in question.

The NAVIQUE official also said that the "Save" will serve as a launching point in coastal shipping programs in the southern African area.

Lastly, the minister of ports, railroads and merchant marine said the NAVIQUE was playing an important role in our country and that this cooperative effort should be pursued.

8568
CSO: 3442/392

EMOPESCA RECEIVES TWO TUGS FOR GDR-SPONSORED PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Last Monday, the Mozambican Fishing Enterprise (EMOPESCA) received two tugboats to be assigned to the experimental fishing project to supply the people being carried out in Sofala's ocean waters with the aid of the GDR.

The boats were turned over to the Mozambican Government by the project representative in our country, Noack Heins, who on this occasion expressed certainty that in the near future they would be crewed by Mozambicans, as the project stipulates.

The two vessels, each with a capacity to catch 60 tons of fish per month, will thereby reinforce the project fleet, raising to four the number of tugs of this type delivered by the GDR to our country. The first two were delivered last year, and are currently in full activity on the Sofala coast.

First Officers Arrive in Beira

Eight Mozambican first officers trained in the GDR arrived in Beira to join the experimental fishing project to supply the people, as the enterprise's director, Oscar Cuna, disclosed.

These cadres, trained under the auspices of an agreement concluded between the State Secretariat of Fishing and the German enterprise, Veb Fischkonat, in the fishing area, are the first ones to be made available by the GDR to undertake the gradual replacement of crew members from that European socialist country, who are currently operating the four fishing boats with Mozambican specialized personnel.

Moreover, Oscar Cuna announced that, from the last quarter to date, over 600 tons of fish have been supplied to the population, as a result of the work done by these tugs, delivered at the end of last year.

With the arrival of two more tugboats, it is expected that the production will reach 210 tons per month, in the context of the experimental fishing project being carried out in our country with backing from the GDR.

Meanwhile, another ice factory has been set up in the city of Beira, to supply fishing vessels which do not have their own cold storage facilities.

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW MILITIA MEMBERS END COURSE IN BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Last weekend in the capital of Sofala, the 18th training course for People's Militias which lasted 5 months, given at the Goto center, came to an end.

The closing ceremony, held on Saturday, was headed by the leader of Sofala, Marcelino dos Santos, who was accompanied by the first secretary of the city committee, Lourenco Marra, Francisco Masquil, state secretary of supply and over 3,000 persons, including relatives and friends of the students, and also representatives of the political agencies and the local labor and residential organizations.

Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos opened an exhibit of design and photography on that occasion, depicting the center's activities, then reviewing the militia forces on parade.

The local forces subsequently marched, passing in front of the platform, where they rendered military honors. This parade replete with the style which typifies any newly formed paramilitary force, was consecutively applauded by the thousands of residents of Beira who thronged to the Goto on Saturday afternoon.

In presenting the tactical-combat activities, the leader of Sofala, Marcelino dos Santos, made laudatory comments, claiming that they were of high quality and proved the industriousness of the newly trained men during their instruction.

Cultural activities filled a large portion of the closing ceremony for the 18th militia course, with the new cadres and their instructors participating; this lent more excitement to the program, which extended until nightfall.

In a message read on this occasion, which was translated into a "statement of commitment," the participants requested the provincial leader to convey to the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Mozambique/FPLM, Marshal Samora Machel, their readiness to advance in the front line of battle against the armed bandits.

Concerning the results of the course, the new militiamen declared that they now felt more like workers, more like Mozambicans and more like patriots, conscience of the need to defend our fatherland.

The new militia members presented the leader of Sofala with a bow and arrows, as a symbolic gesture of acknowledgment for Marcelino dos Santos' effort and dedication to matters of self-defense, particularly in the city of Beira.

On the site, the participants also contributed 2,500.00 meticals in tribute to the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence; and announced a donation of 60,450.00 meticals to the Provincial People's Militias Command in Sofala, to support its activities.

In his remarks at the closing session, the provincial leader reaffirmed the need for the people's military organization, "which must be reflected in its integration, either in the regular Army or in the militia forces," as Marcelino dos Santos declared.

The compulsory nature of the people's training was also underscored by Marcelino dos Santos, who gave the newly trained militia members responsibility for strengthening the People's Militia Committees at their work places and residences, as one of the major components in the formation of a strong barrier against the enemy action in the form of armed bandits.

He explained that this action will enable the Army to assume its real role in this struggle, namely that of taking the offensive position in the jungle.

Nevertheless, Marcelino dos Santos warned that the statement of commitment made there would have to have a practical existence and implementation, through the young people's involvement in compulsory military service and that of the other citizens in the front line of socialist organization in our country.

Commenting on the high level of organization evinced during the course, that member of the FRELIMO Party's Politbureau noted that this must now start to be shown in the daily activity of the new militiamen, through their active participation in the conservation of property, organization of supplies and other areas.

Discussing specific matters relating to supplies in the capital of Sofala, Marcelino dos Santos explained that Francisco Maquil's visit to Beira is associated with the efforts being made to find solutions to the ongoing problems. By way of example, he cited providing for a regular supply of products for the Armed Forces.

With regard to the spoiling of green vegetables, which has assumed rather serious proportions in the capital of Sofala, the provincial director claimed that this situation is on the way to a solution, and that the city's agencies were held responsible for intensifying the study of the origins of this phenomenon and the methods for resolving it.

The closing ceremony concluded with thousands of people dancing to the sound of the military band, a demonstration which extended until nightfall and also witnessed by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos and other leadership cadres on the local level.

2909

CSO: 3442/385

MOZAMBIQUE

YOUTHS STUDY PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW FESTIVAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Mozambican delegates to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students met all morning yesterday, to make an assessment of their participation in that forum of youth from all over our planet. Generally speaking the delegates considered their participation, as well as the festival as a whole, to be a success, underscoring the fact that our country was worthily represented at this event.

The meeting, which took place at the Youth Club in Maputo, was attended by all the delegates, as well as Bonifacio Gruveta, member of the CC [Central Committee] and chief of the ODM [Democratic Mass Organizations] in the CC; Salomao Munguambe, member of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly; and Zacarias Kupela, member of the CC and secretary general of the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM].

For nearly 4 hours, without interruption, the Mozambican young people who represented our country at the Moscow festival described their feelings about this event, cited the difficulties encountered from the preparation in Maputo to their actual participation in the Moscow youth forum and also submitted proposals on how our participation in forthcoming events of this kind should be organized.

One of the points stressed at the meeting was the fact that the youths serving on the delegation who donated blood before leaving for Moscow had, as a group, received a certificate of honor which will be kept in the delegation's files. A total of 16.5 liters of blood were donated by 33 youths and students.

Also underscored was the activity of the National Song and Dance Company which, as was aptly stated at the meeting, did not go to Moscow as a company, but rather as members of the Mozambican delegation; because its members, like the others, had the status of delegates.

Also during the meeting, it was recalled that, during the festival, several bilateral meetings were held, noteworthy among which were those held with the Bulgarian youth organization and the GDR's Socialist Working Youth, which led to the signing of agreements on cooperation and exchanges of donations.

The leaders of the delegation praised the behavior of all the delegates during their stay in Moscow, pointing out that the social composition of our people was reflected in this heterogeneous group; and that, despite the relatively brief time for joint preparations, all the delegates managed to represent our country fittingly and returned more friendly with one another than they were when they left here.

It was issued as an instruction that the Mozambican delegates to the Moscow festival should hold in their places of activity meetings with their colleagues, at which they would give as accurate an account as possible of our participation in this major world forum of youth and students.

2909

CSO: 3442/385

MOZAMBIQUE

TETE GOVERNOR MEETS WITH STATE, PRIVATE FARMERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] The use of resources and new techniques within our reach to raise production and reduce the use of fuels was one of the major points stressed by the first secretary and governor of Tete Province, Eduardo Arao, in a dialogue held with private and state farmers in Chingodzi, in the city of Tete, during his visit to this area. Eduardo Arao declared: "The farmers, in cooperation with the Office of Green Zones, must do whatever is possible to ensure a permanent production in the city's low-lying areas during the year, so as to enable the population to have green vegetables on the market."

On his visit, the first secretary and governor of Tete Province was accompanied by members of the party and government in the province and from the city of Tete.

During the visits to collective farms the top-ranking party and state leader in the province held a dialogue with the farmers, learning about their problems; and he called for an increase in the production areas, doing everything possible to retain labor. This problem was also posed on nearly all the communal farms toured, and it was noted that the main reason is the lack of incentives, in terms of food and clothing, for agricultural workers.

"If the farmer, whoever he may be, needs the worker in order to earn money for his own purposes, why not purchase clothes that are on the market to clothe him?" This was one of the questions asked during the dialogue with the farmers. There are on the local market locally produced pants and shirts, something that the private farmers claim to be lacking on the market, to clothe their workers.

In fact on the collective farms, where the workers are minimally organized, the farmers did not bring up the problem of the labor shortage.

Using Means Within Reach

The use of resources and new techniques within our reach to raise production and reduce the use of fuels was one of the points stressed by the governor in the contacts made with the private and state farmers in Chingodzi, in the city of Tete.

Edmundo Arao declared: "The farmers, in collaboration with the Office of Green Zones, must do whatever is possible to ensure a permanent production in the low-lying areas of the capital city during the year, so as to enable the population to always have green vegetables on the market."

The introduction of fruit trees, particularly banana, throughout the collective farms was another point cited by the governor during his visit to the collective farms in Chingodzi.

Reserve Tanks Will be Built

After the visit, the governor of Tete held a brief meeting with some entities associated with the party and agriculture, at which he indicated tasks that must be performed over the short term.

Noted among the leading activities was that of making three topographers available to engage in a survey of the levels of the land comprising the low-lying area of Bamba, in Matundo, and locating the sites where reserve water tanks will have to be built to ensure irrigation; so as to allow but little spending on fuel use. This task was assigned to the City of Tete's executive council and the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture.

In addition, the same team must carry out the division into plots of the land occupied by the family sector, and make a survey of the production areas and the exact number of farmers working in that section of the city of Tete. This effort is aimed essentially at ensuring that the family sector receives adequate technical assistance.

The MECANAGO enterprise and EMOMA were assigned responsibility for transporting, as quickly as possible, all the agricultural equipment, particularly implements, located in Beira, to ensure success in the plowing, as well as for starting the 1985-86 agricultural campaign.

Situation Being Experienced

The M'Padue district was another section of the city visited by the provincial governor. The visit was part of the vast campaign that the leader of Tete Province is carrying out, "on the spot," to observe and sense the concerns of its residents.

No one left without the governor's holding a direct dialogue with the population gathered there since early morning. The district visited currently has about 765 families living in eight units.

The first secretary of the Provincial Committee paid a lengthy visit to the entire unit headquarters and the collective farms surrounding it.

In the agricultural production areas the visits were made to the collective farms of the farmers Renato, Fernando Almeida, Chito, Elias and Papucide. Among the

latter was the Security collective farm, which was also visited. On the production sites, Eduardo Arao recommended that all the farmers start for the next campaign, the planting of rice, peanuts and cashew nuts; and the private farmers informed the governor that the soil is suited for an experiment with these types of seed.

Among the problems mentioned by the farmers, on the visit to Chingodzi, the lack of a work force, of fuel and of pipes for irrigation was most prominent.

Insofar as fuel is concerned, Eduardo Arao recommended that the issue be taken to the farmers association, for a study of the viability of installing electric power in the area, so as to reduce the costs of diesel used for the operation of pumps and engines.

At the meeting, which took place right after the visits to the collective farms, and to the district, a mobilization commission was formed to build dams, and another one for training yokes of oxen for animal hauling.

Eduardo Arao remarked: "This meeting served to allow both the residents of the district and the party and state agencies to become more familiar with one another."

2909

CSO: 3442/387

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MARROMEU WOMEN TRAINED AS MILITIAS--In the Marromeu District, in Sofala, during the first semester of this year five hundred women have already been trained as militias in the areas of political and military preparation. This fact was revealed a number of days ago in the city of Beira, while reporting on the activities of the Secretariat of the Mozambique Woman's Organization [OMM] for that District. The provincial seminar which lasted four days took place in the provincial capital of Sofala. The document adds that the women are currently undertaking patrol actions, among other activities, at work and residential sites. During the same period, the OMM in Marromeu has brought about a movement among the peasants in the family sector with regard to the need for crop diversification in their plots, with the objective of enriching their diet. A total of eight shifts of volunteer work were performed, involving more than 100 members of that people's organization. During these, there was planting of sugar cane, cleaning of the town, the local cemetery and the schools, and other activity sectors. At the conclusion of the tasks, the seminar's participants contributed an amount of 8963 Meticaís for the support of the victims of the armed bandits in Sofala. The four-day seminar was headed by Rosalina Lumbela, member of the Central Committee and the OMM's Provincial Secretary in Sofala. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 85 p 2] 12987

RESETTLEMENT IN VILANCULO--More than 450 family groups, totaling about 2500 people, will be resettled in the future Community Village of Madumane, in Vilanculo District, Province of Inhambane. Those families are part of the 11,000 people who currently find themselves about to reside in the Community Village of Pambarra, located 20 kilometers (12.4 miles) from the Vilanculo District Headquarters. The people are being moved as a result of the improvement in the military situation in the Vilanculo District. In Madumane 560 blocks were marked for housing and an area over 60 hectares (148.2 acres) was opened for agricultural production. It is projected that, before next September, the families which are going to live in the future Communal Village of Madumane will receive seeds so that they may produce in the next agricultural campaign.. An elementary school will be built to allow school children to study in the next school year. Meanwhile, telephone communications were recently reestablished from the Vilanculo District Headquarters to Inhassoro and Mapinhane, after 3 years of shutdown due to the action of the armed bandits. As revealed by the Vilanculo administrator, Eduardo Gimo, this fact is related to the improvement in the military situation. He added that the reestablishment of telephone communications between Vilanculo and Massinga will take place within a short time. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 85 p 2] 12987

ODM'S AID ARMED FORCES--The democratic mass organizations [ODM] in Inhambane Province have offered the Armed Forces over 4,000 coconuts, two bales of clothing and cassava flour. The donation, which included magazines, newspapers and cigarettes, was presented during the work of the Provincial Committee's eighth session, recently held in the city of Inhambane. In a message read on that occasion, the ODM expressed their solidarity with the efforts expended by the defense and security forces to put an end to war in the country. The party members residing in the city of Maxixe, for their part, turned over the sum of 10,750.00 meticals, a result of a people's contribution in support of the construction of the headquarters for the party's Provincial Committee in that province. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Aug 85 p 1] 2909

FISHERY EXPERTS GDR TRAINED--Mozambican cadres who have just completed their training in the fishing sector in the GDR are scheduled to work along the Sofala coast in an activity coordinated by EMOPESCA [Mozambican Fishing Company] headquartered in Beira. The group is made up of six teachers, one driver and one technical expert and is scheduled to work in an experimental fishing project along the Sofala coast in cooperation with qualified fishermen from the GDR. This information was made public at a ceremony held a few days ago at Pier 9 of the port of Beira representing the symbolic delivery of two fishing vessels from the GDR. According to an explanation given on that occasion, it is planned to replace the GDR fishing experts in the service of Sofala by Mozambican cadres who are to be trained in that European country in keeping with existing cooperative agreements between the two states. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Aug 85 p 10] 8568

CSO: 3442/392

NIGER

PROBLEMS WITH LIBYAN-TRAINED GROUPS, ECONOMY DETAILED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 17 Jul 85 p 8

[Text]

NIGER: LIBYAN DESTABILISATION? We understand up to 500 opponents of President **Seyni Kountché's** regime are being trained militarily in Libyan camps at Sebha. Their presence became known at the end of May after a group of Libyan-trained Toureg nomads attacked the northern outpost of Tchintabaraden. Efforts to undermine Kountché's already struggling regime are expected to intensify. The main opposition group is the mysterious *Front Populaire de Libération de Niger* (FPLN) headed by **Abdoulaye Diori** (son of former president **Hamani Diori**), who works out of Ivory Coast and Libya, and **Kamed Moussa**, a Toureg who fled in 1981 while serving as Kountché's *chef du cabinet*. A sign of the tension in the capital Niamey is the placing under house arrest of Hamani Diori, who the government obviously believed could be a rallying point for the opposition.

The FPLN's present strategy is to win the sympathy of the nomadic Touregs in the north, who comprise about 10% of the country's 5m inhabitants. Though a Toureg, **Hamid Algabid**, was appointed prime minister last year, most Touregs feel cut off from central government. Certainly the great bulk of development funds go to the sedentary farmers of the south. Growing economic hardship, above all in urban areas, will provide a constituency for anti-government activity.²

Kountché has no room for manoeuvre. He has tried to crack down on corruption, sacking in the process several senior civil servants. But he cannot make much impression because a lot of the elite makes its living in the black economy, not least in the contraband trade with **Nigeria**, whose border the Nigerian military government tries to keep closed. Kountché has also tried to comply with IMF and *World Bank* suggestions to sell to the private sector some state companies. The response has been almost totally negative. Minister of public works Lt-Col. **Mamadou Beidari** (the only military officer still in the cabinet) is about to sack over 1,000 state employees. With no job opportunities for graduates and secondary school-leavers, the regime can also expect trouble from students.

The regime's only financial buffer - uranium from the two mines (SOMAIR and COMINAK) in the mountainous Air

region - is in the doldrums. The world price of partially processed uranium ore (yellow cake) continues to fall. Part of Niger's output is bought by the **French** government, which pays a "political" premium as part of a long-term contract. This year France is paying about CFA30,000 a kilo (\$75), up 2.5% on 1984. Production has fallen from 4,360 tonnes in 1981 to 3,400 tonnes in 1984. Annual production is now unlikely to be much above 3,000 tonnes, accounting for about 10% of the CFA86 bn budget. If uranium prices continue to fall, the two mines might become unprofitable. The **American** company, *Conoco*, has already pulled out of a project to form a third mining consortium under the name of SMTT.

With little prospect of other natural resources, especially now that *Elf Aquitaine's* oil exploration near Lake Chad has yielded nothing, Niger relies on aid mainly from France, the US, **West Germany** and **Italy**. If Nigeria's economy were to recover, Niger would benefit considerably. But the outlook in Nigeria remains bleak for the foreseeable future. Most critical is the need for good rains this year following the disastrous drought which has decimated cattle herds and created a large cereals deficit for the first time in years.

Against this fraught background, Kountché is trying to go ahead with his version of an "authentic" African political institution - *La Société de Développement*, in which the population is organised in family, clan and village-type structures closely supervised by government officials under the charge of former prime minister **Annou Mahamane**. A national charter setting out the limits to political expression might finally appear towards the end of the year ●

Footnotes

1. They reportedly entered Niger from **Algeria**. Kountché wants somehow to neutralise the Touregs based around the southern Algerian town of Tamanrasset. Algerian president **Chadli Benjedid**, while listening politely, hints that Algeria would keep a closer eye on Tamanrasset if Niger came out openly in support of Polisario in Western Sahara.
2. Another group of anti-Kountché activists operates out of **Belgium** and France behind el-Lieut. Amadou Oumarou, familiarly known as Bonkano. Formerly the president's influential religious advisor (marabout), he was the driving force behind the 1983 foiled coup (AC Vol 24 No 22). His group's activities have been limited to anti-government propaganda.

2 October 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE FIGURES FOR JANUARY-JULY RELEASED

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English and Afrikaans 6 Sep 85 pp 56-57

[Text] Notice 551 of 1985

P.5.01

Preliminary Statement of Trade Statistics of the Republic of South Africa Released by the Commissioner for Customs and Excise

Remark--The import and export figures reflected in this statement have been adjusted largely to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the balance of payments.

Period: January-July 1985

Table A. Totals in Millions of Rand According to World Zones and Ships' and Aircraft Stores

World Zones	Imports		Exports	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Africa	243.4	256.6	932.8	512.8
Europe	6,150.4	5,239.1	4,958.3	3,633.0
America	2,125.0	2,331.2	1,919.6	1,351.8
Asia	1,837.3	2,198.8	2,864.0	1,768.8
Oceania	170.3	150.2	113.4	104.4
Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments	2,465.8	1,730.1	8,467.6	6,193.7
Ships'/Aircraft stores	--	--	28.5	18.9
Grand Total	12,992.2	11,906.0	19,284.2	13,583.4

Table B. Totals in Million Rand According to Sections of the CCCN

Sections		Imports		Exports	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
I.	Live animals; animal products	68.3	53.2	173.8	136.7
II.	Vegetable products	369.2	622.7	395.1	350.6
III.	Animal and vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal and vegetable waxes	182.0	112.1	35.6	19.8
IV.	Prepared foodstuffs; beverages spirits, and vinegar; tobacco	258.8	217.0	346.3	268.8
V.	Mineral products	269.2	189.8	2,703.0	1,524.6
VI.	Products of the chemical and allied industries	1,252.4	936.3	501.1	410.3
VII.	Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, and articles thereof; rubber, synthetic rubber, factice, and articles thereof	459.2	440.3	76.2	54.7
VIII.	Raw hides and skins, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and the like; articles of gut (other than silk-worm gut)	35.9	46.6	142.8	97.3
IX.	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw; of esparto and other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	64.0	75.8	47.4	32.9
X.	Paper-making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	350.4	339.8	276.3	197.8
XI.	Textiles and textile articles	501.8	589.6	519.0	395.8
XII.	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sunshades, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair; fans	57.2	75.4	5.7	4.3

Sections	Imports		Exports	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
XIV. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals, rolled precious metals, and articles thereof; imitation jewelry; coin	82.0	94.2	1,566.7	1,433.7
XV. Base metals and articles of base metal	676.9	578.2	2,189.0	1,290.5
XVI. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof	3,660.2	3,493.6	266.8	147.5
XVII. Vehicles, aircraft, and parts thereof; vessels and certain associated transport equipment	1,413.1	1,442.1	133.3	98.4
XVIII. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments, television image and sound recorders and reproducers; parts thereof	509.9	536.5	44.3	18.1
XX. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	97.4	108.9	19.1	8.8
XXI. Works of art, collectors' pieces, and antiques	20.5	27.8	11.8	4.8
Other unclassified good and balance of payment adjustments	2,530.3	1,774.3	9,790.6	7,064.8
Grand Total	<u>12,992.2</u>	<u>11,906.0</u>	<u>19,284.2</u>	<u>13,583.4</u>

CSO: 3400/1153

SOUTH AFRICA

REVENUE STATISTICS FOR APRIL-JULY GIVEN

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English and Afrikaans 6 Sep 85 pp 43-44

[Text] No 2008

6 September 1985

[See chart on following page]

Statement of Revenue Collected During the period 1 April 1985 to 31 July 1985
Treasury, Pretoria.

Head of Revenue	Estimate 1985/86	Month of July		Total 1 April to 31 July	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
	R	R	R	R	R
State Revenue Account					
Inland revenue:					
Tax on income	15,531,000,000	1,532,553,215	979,806,763	4,528,376,749	3,134,864,890
Sales tax	8,320,000,000	696,562,452	477,175,935	2,548,746,963	1,688,373,322
Other taxes					
Non-resident shareholders' tax	220,000,000	24,596,669	15,812,157	102,638,834	75,598,765
Non-residents' tax on interest	35,000,000	5,492,005	3,712,471	16,093,489	10,668,690
Undistributed profits	2,000,000	422,099	124,947	1,097,033	642,127
Donations Tax	4,000,000	344,239	204,460	1,339,726	788,234
Estate duty	100,000,000	11,155,029	11,107,737	39,767,844	36,818,405
Trade securities	30,000,000	4,327,287	2,380,232	15,108,504	11,067,382
Stamp duties and fees	260,000,000	20,848,008	18,510,408	80,698,347	89,014,905
Transfer duties	250,000,000	20,836,268	30,011,638	85,196,499	107,045,479
Mining leases and ownership	468,000,000	1,968	4,629	6,075,599	548,816
Interest and dividends	501,830,000	Dr 16,465,879	47,220,802	69,764,611	160,612,699
Levies	289,311,000	1,882,392	4,429,395	11,650,572	10,930,787
Recoveries of loans and advances	30,960,000	2,094,151	1,405,671	5,954,110	4,015,599
Departmental activities	621,245,000	305,170,018	26,753,404	406,626,758	194,856,414
	R				
Less: Payments to Self-governing national states	26,663,346,000	2,609,819,921	1,618,660,649	7,919,135,638	5,435,846,514
		30,560,000	--	116,240,000	--
Total: Inland revenue	26,313,046,000	2,579,259,921	1,618,660,649	7,802,895,638	5,435,846,514

Head of Revenue	Estimate 1985/86	Month of July			Total 1 April to 31 July		
		1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984
		R	R	R	R	R	R
Customs and excise duties:							
Customs duty	1,590,000,000	106,178,191	123,074,464	371,650,619	463,484,349		
Excise duty	1,889,000,000	149,100,150	165,155,228	611,948,269	600,487,253		
Miscellaneous	80,000,000	11,727,258	8,343,569	38,415,719	28,568,810		
R	3,559,000,000	267,005,599	296,573,261	1,022,014,607	1,092,540,412		
Less:							
Amount to the credit of Central Revenue Fund	250,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	84,000,000	84,000,000		
Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements	1,300,000,000	316,636,50	294,599,250	609,764,500	581,304,500		
Total: Customs and excise duties	R 2,009,000,000	Dr 70,630,651	Dr 19,025,989	328,250,107	427,235,912		
R	28,322,046,000	2,508,629,270	1,599,634,660	8,131,145,745	5,863,082,426		
National Road Fund	--	--	12,687,052	--	54,807,379		
State Oil Fund	--	--	23,317,492	--	101,677,121		
South African Develop- ment Trust Fund	20,500,000	1,917,037	1,797,347	5,635,874	4,716,229		
Sorghum Beer Research Fund	1,800,000	--	770	--	770		
S.W.A. Territorial Revenue Fund	1,000	--	--	--	--		
R	22,301,000	1,917,037	37,801,121	5,635,874	161,199,959		
R	28,344,347,000	2,510,546,307	1,637,435,781	8,136,781,619	6,024,282,385		

Head of Revenue	Month of July			Total 1 April to 31 July	
	Estimate 1985/86	1985	1984	1985	1984
Appropriation Account: House of Assembly					
Inland Revenue	34,000,000	6,837,000	--	7,979,280	--
Appropriation Account: House of Representatives					
Inland Revenue	13,000,000	1,749	--	15,910	--
Appropriation Account: House of Delegates					
Inland revenue	1,927,000	462,156	--	1,123,601	--
R	48,927,000	7,301,104	--	9,118,791	--
Grand Total	R 28,393,274,000	2,517,847,411	1,637,435,781	8,145,900,410	6,024,282,385
Reconciliation with state- ment published by Government Notice 1815 in GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 16 August 1985:					
in Transit, 31 March 1985	--	--	--	82,342,364	--
In Transit, 30/6/85	--	10,087,487	--	--	--
Collections as above	--	2,517,847,411	--	8,145,900,410	--
R	--	2,527,934,898	--	8,228,242,774	--
Overremitted 31/7/85	--	4,103,453	--	4,103,453	--
Received into Exchequer Account	--	2,532,038,351	--	8,232,346,227	--

SOUTH AFRICA

GERMAN BUSINESS ATTITUDES, LINKS TO SECURITY FORCES DETAILED

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 19 Aug 85 pp 90-93

[Unattributed article: "Germans in South Africa: Much to Lose"]

[Text] Alarmed by the revolt of the blacks, German firms have halted investments in South Africa. Nevertheless, they are not yet prepared to withdraw, even though black freedom fighters have been threatening to bomb those German enterprises that supply military equipment or nuclear technology.

It is considered the country of "golden and profitable opportunities." Investments pay off in as little as "3 to 5 years." In short, it is a "pioneer's country in which foreign entrepreneurs are relatively free from government directives and regulations."

Until recently, this was the way the Republic of South Africa was extolled in the business pages of German newspapers. And now the time of great business at the Cape of Good Hope is supposed to be over?

All over the world, there is increasing pressure to impose economic sanctions on the apartheid regime. The UN Security Council is calling for the cessation of all investment in South Africa and for the withholding of credits. The French Government has ordered discontinuance of investments, and Willy de Clercq, the EC's Foreign Policy Commissioner, has warned South Africa of economic sanctions.

Only by announcing he would start filibustering was right-wing Senator Jesse Helms able to prevent the U.S. Senate from passing boycott measures before the summer recess.

As yet, the German firms at the Cape need not be concerned that the Federal Government--by imposing economic restrictions--will ruin their business in South Africa. To be sure, Guenter Verheugen, an M.P. (SPD) whom the SPD's executive board had dispatched to South Africa on a fact-finding mission, called for calculated measures against the regime. But Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl--before going on his vacation trip to Wolfgangsee--unequivocally stated that "we certainly will not do what our French friends did in this case."

Nevertheless, even now most of the German subsidiaries in the acclaimed El Dorado of free enterprise have every reason to complain: the good deals of the 1970's and early 1980's are a thing of the past. "At that time, you stuck a broomstick into the ground and it grew," recalls Achim Stracke, managing director of the Johannesburg German-South African Chamber of Commerce. Presently "there are no longer any attractive economic reasons justifying involvement."

The uprising in the black workers' shantytowns has further aggravated the economic situation at the Cape--the consumers feel insecure and are holding back. In the first 6 months, licenses issued for new automobiles decreased by over 20 percent.

As yet, the Germans assume an air of calmness. In July, a BMW executive at the Munich head office took comfort from the observation that the unrest in Cape Province was a long distance from his Rosslyn plant near Pretoria. "That's like the hailstorm in Munich: just a few kilometers off, people didn't even notice it."

VW's Uitenhage plant (near Port Elizabeth), on the other hand, is quite a bit closer: in July, the workers went on strike here--ostensibly the dispute revolved around the problem of pension reserves. But the Wolfsburg head office was so sensitive as to note an "antiwork attitude rooted in the general situation."

To what extent the present political situation has rattled the German executives in charge of operations in South Africa is indicated by their reluctance to say anything at all. Eberhard von Koerber, head of BMW's sales department and one-time head of its South African subsidiary, tersely stated: "In this situation, no comment." At Siemens, the electrical concern that with a labor force of 6,000 is South Africa's biggest German employer next to VW, "our experts on South Africa are unavailable."

Daimler-Benz boss Werner Breitschwerdt--whose South African affiliate, UCDD, assembles Mercedes sedans--dared say openly what his colleagues in the industrialist camp have only been suggesting to the Federal Government through lobby channels: "We are absolutely convinced that a boycott would be a totally unsuitable way of improving the conditions of the black population."

Nevertheless, the German industrialists act--for the time being, at any rate--as though an investment embargo has already been imposed. They have totally stopped investments in South Africa--not because they want to exert political pressure, but because they are unsure about the country's future development. "At present, they are exercising extreme caution," the experts at Bonn's Ministry of Economics point out.

A mood of fundamental change prevails in the "pioneer's country"--but it is quite different from what the propagandists for South Africa had imagined. According to official statistics, the number of South Africans who left the country in the first 4 months of this year increased by 14 percent, while the number of immigrants declined by 25 percent. HANDELSBLATT reports that

international moving companies are doing "brisk business." Spedition Schenker [Schenker Shipping Co.], a subsidiary of Deutsche Bundesbahn [German Federal Railways] which is represented in Johannesburg by an affiliate, has been uncommunicative--in consideration of possibly forthcoming jobs: "After all, we always have to hold out to the very end."

Of late, several U.S. enterprises have withdrawn from South Africa: Blue Bell, the jeans manufacturer; the electronics concern Perkin-Elmer; sewing-machine maker Singer; International Harvester, producer of agricultural and construction equipment, and the soft drink concerns Pepsico and Coca-Cola.

Pure noble-mindedness is hardly ever the motive underlying the retreat. In some instances, the move was part of a general curtailment of the foreign branch network. But most of those who left did so because they were dissatisfied with the business situation.

Tidwell Industries, a U.S. firm producing mobile homes, sold its production facilities at the Cape because "we felt--with the economic situation being the way it is--we had better pack up and get out."

The German firms have not yet come to this realization. On the contrary: at a time when the U.S. enterprises' retreat from South Africa had already become obvious, some of the German firms were expanding still further. Last year, BMW doubled its production capacities at the Cape--even though the automobile market was shrinking. In each of the last 2 years, Volkswagen invested approximately DM 150 million, in order to equip the Uitenhage plant for the production of the new Golf and Jetta models.

As late as this spring, tire producer Continental Gummi-Werke AG announced they would expand their licensed-production facilities in South Africa. Wilhelm Schaefer, member of the executive board, displayed unbroken optimism: "South Africa will continue to be a source of economic impulses for the continent's southern part."

In the last few months, South Africa obtained special support from German banks. On account of the increasingly intense antiapartheid campaigns waged in the United States against investment in South Africa, leading U.S. banks had stopped floating loans for South Africa as early as 2 years ago. This year, Chase Manhattan Bank and a few local banks stated they were no longer prepared to grant loans even to private enterprises in South Africa. German and Swiss banks willingly stepped into the breach.

According to a study of the World Council of Churches, during the period from mid-1982 until late 1984 six leading German banks participated in syndicate loans--each amounting to over \$800 million--to South Africa: Bayerische Vereinsbank, Dresdner Bank, BHF-Bank, Bayerische Landesbank, Westdeutsche Landesbank and Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank.

As late as June, Commerzbank and Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft floated a \$100 million loan for South Africa. With great satisfaction, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis announced: "People have confidence in us."

The trust displayed by the Germans is in strange contrast to the growing skepticism of American businessmen. According to a representative of Johannesburg's U.S. Chamber of Commerce, many U.S. firms in South Africa ponder the "moral justifiability and the economic sense and purpose" of their involvement. Kenneth J. McCarthy of Rinfret Associates, a New York management consulting firm, openly warns his clients: "You should be prepared to write off your operations in South Africa at a moment's notice."

The Germans, too, would have much to lose in such a case. Last year, the Federal Republic--being practically level with the United States--was the South Africans' biggest supplier. The Germans shipped to the Cape DM 6.6 billion worth of goods. Late in 1984, Hermes-Kreditversicherung's guarantees for German exports to South Africa accounted for DM 6 billion of the Federal Budget.

Next to Great Britain and the United States, the Federal Republic--following at a distance, though--is the third largest foreign investor in South Africa. According to the Federal Government's latest official statistics, the so-called direct investments at the Cape amount to approximately DM 2 billion. The antiapartheid movement claims German investments total as much as DM 7.5 billion.

Two hundred and eighty-three German firms--nearly equal the number of U.S. enterprises--maintain branches in South Africa, employing a labor force of close to 50,000. Practically the entire elite of German industry--from AEG to Zeiss--is represented at Africa's southern tip.

The top position is held by Siemens, the Munich-based electrical concern: it maintains four plants of its own and has a share in two others. The Isando plant near Johannesburg, for example, produces control systems and rotors for electric power sources. The Waltloo plant turns out electronic telex machines. The Dimbaza plant in Ciskei, which was put in operation this spring, produces telephones.

Siemens even produces high-tech equipment in South Africa. As early as 1979, the firm started producing process computers and terminals and it has a 25-percent share in SA-Micro-Electronic Systems, which at a cost of 60 million rand (DM 76 million) set up its own chip production.

With its work force of 6,000 and a turnover of DM 900 million, VW's South African subsidiary is almost on a par with Siemens. Last year, the Uitenhage plant produced 37,500 vehicles, including Golf, Jetta, Passat, VW-bus and the special variant of a Golf pickup. In 1983, Audi, a VW subsidiary, set up--at a cost of DM 75 million--a production plant for the Audi 500, the South African variant of the Audi 100.

Since 1970, BMW has been assembling its cars in South Africa. In 1983, head of state Pieter W. Botha and Franz Josef Strauss, minister president of Bavaria, jointly opened the Rosslyn plant near Pretoria, which at a cost of DM 230 million had been brought up to the latest state of engineering. At the ceremony, the CSU boss pointedly stated that a "black majority government

based on universal and equal suffrage" could not be reconciled with "maintenance of the country's competitiveness."

BMW has paid a high price for its involvement in South Africa. For years, its Pretoria subsidiary operated at a loss--a phenomenon highly unusual for investments in South Africa. The BMW cars of series 3, 5 and 7 that were licensed last year could have been built at a plant half as big.

To escape "the maladies of the South African automobile industry," as BMW boss Eberhard von Kuenheim put it, BMW's 2,600 South African workers are to work now for exports to Germany.

Despite all these difficulties, von Kuenheim continues to believe in expansion in South Africa. In March, during a visit to Capetown, he announced he would expand a BMW branch in Bophuthatswana, a black homeland.

The partiality some German enterprises show for the country of the Boers is somewhat astonishing. The BMW plant in South Africa, for example, is the only production plant the Bavarians maintain abroad--and this goes also for the Audi plant. Besides two affiliates, Siemens does not maintain any plants of its own in any other African country.

The stimulating effect that cheap black labor undoubtedly exerts on investors probably is not the only motivating factor. For the workers of the German enterprises differ markedly from those working for American and British firms in South Africa: only about 50 percent of the workers of German subsidiaries are blacks--in the American firms, blacks constitute approximately 80 percent.

The Anglo-Saxons have always been active in the mining industry, where cheap black coolies help maximize profits. German firms such as Degussa and Norddeutsche Affinerie, a company affiliated with it, are in a minority in the South African mining industry. In fields where the Germans are strong--in the automobile and electrical industries and in plant construction--there is a great demand for skilled workers. For the most part, however, such workers are still recruited from the highly paid white population segment.

This is why German opponents of apartheid suspect that many firms came to the Cape for other than purely economic reasons. They feel that secret sympathy for the white regime if not the desire to render political assistance are important factors here.

Most likely, what attracts the firms is a mixture of sympathy, marketing opportunities and tax advantages.

To be sure, there is a 46-percent profit tax, but with some know-how one can get around it. High depreciation rates on machinery, allowances for industrial sites close to the homelands, credits for training expenditures, unlimited carry-overs of investment losses--all of these are good means of keeping the South African revenue office at bay.

The representatives of German firms often do not care just how the money is made: the managing director of a state-owned South African enterprise, noting that products of West German industry have been strengthening the government's system of oppression, stated with satisfaction: "The Germans collect without asking many questions."

And so it goes: the fearsome police helicopters circling above the demonstrating masses are produced by MBB in Munich; the armored Unimogs rolling through the rebellious townships are manufactured by Daimler-Benz, and the army moves its supplies on Magnis trucks coproduced by Magirus and Nissan.

Last fall, Siemens supplied the Pretoria headquarters of the armed forces with one of the world's most advanced telephone switchboards. The Munich firm's Telemat C--a sophisticated video surveillance system--automatically responds to any movement. South African newspapers openly recommend the device for use in "military installations."

This direct German assistance in surveillance and spying probably is not what the regime considers most important. There is something that is far more effective in the long term: the Germans' zealous cooperation in the establishment of an independent industrial production that will make South Africa less dependent on imports, thus taking the edge off trading partners' potential sanctions.

In the electrical and automobile industries, for example, the government is trying--by means of directives and financial incentives--to increase as much as possible the "local share" of production. The Sasol coal liquefaction plant, for which German firms supplied the know-how, is to make the country less dependent on oil imports. Nuclear power plants, built with the assistance of German firms, serve the same purpose.

Whether they like it or not, the German firms with their seemingly purely economic activities are deeply involved in the apartheid state's strategy. Some of the company representatives freely acknowledge their sympathy for the system. Alex Cammerer, the representative of Frankfurt's BHF-Bank, openly prides himself on his membership in the governing National Party; in the last elections, he even tried to gain a seat in Parliament. Siemens' second man in South Africa is a stalwart Boer by the name of Johan Trotskie.

In their defense, many German executives point out that in their firms interracial relations are governed by the EC's "Behavioral Code." Among other things, this category of guidelines stipulates certain minimum wages, equal opportunities for advancement, improved training opportunities and recognition of black labor unions.

This year, 47 of the approximately 300 German plants at the Cape documented their willingness to abide by the Code in a report to the Federal Government. For the most part, these are the big firms that employ approximately 80 percent of all the workers in German enterprises and that pride themselves--like VW, for example--on "having overfulfilled the Code."

The background of the Code, which was adopted in 1977, does not reflect as much credit on the German firms. As late as the early 1970's, numerous German subsidiaries at the Cape--e.g. AEG, BASF, Daimler-Benz, Siemens and VW--paid their black workers wages that were below the official "poverty line." Not until 1976, when the EC--subsequent to the Soweto riots--considered economic sanctions against South Africa did the firms accept the Code as the lesser evil so as to avert the horror of a boycott.

To be sure, the harsh ways that are still common practice among domestic competitors occasionally break through among the Germans as well. In July, Siemens fired 1,240 black workers on account of an "illegal strike." According to South African labor law, the harsh measure was justified, but for Germans such a thing had long been considered taboo.

The concern rehired more than 1,000 of those fired, but on account of 14 "violent troublemakers" (as Siemens' management put it), the firm is still dickering with Mawu, the black labor union.

The union leaders have therefore declared themselves to be "in dispute" with Siemens--according to South African law, the initial stage of a strike.

Last week, the African National Congress (ANC) liberation movement warned German firms in South Africa of something far worse. It announced it would attack those German enterprises that cooperate with the Pretoria government in matters pertaining to the military and to nuclear technology. "We will no longer tolerate this dirty business," fumed ANC representative Tony Seedat.

8760

CS0: 3420/88

SOUTH AFRICA

CHARGES OF SECRET OIL SHIPMENTS TO SOUTH AFRICA STIR NORWAY

Union Alleges Secret Shipments

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Jul 85 p 4

[Article: "Seaman's Chaplain in Durban: Covert Norwegian Oil Shipments to South Africa"]

[Text] Norwegian ships are transporting oil to South Africa under a concealed identity and according to a special procedure. In addition, calls of Norwegian ships at Durban, South Africa's largest port city, increased by 50 percent from last year to this year. Seaman's Chaplain Knut Harald Seth has told this to NRK's [Norwegian Broadcasting Service's] Africa correspondent.

Seth, who has finished his contract in Durban, says further that the seaman's church's attempts to question the port authorities regarding the ship's name during certain Norwegian calls most often resulted in the answer that the ship's name was unknown. Seth thinks that Norwegian ships are calling at South Africa under a coded name, but the seaman's church was able to register the increase in the number of calls by means of newspapers and letters which were to go out to the various ships. According to the seaman's chaplain, the South African secret police kept a good eye on the Norwegian seaman's church. There are harsh penalties in South Africa for disclosing secrets concerning the country's oil imports, up to seven years in prison.

Norwegian Shipowners Association Administrative Director David Vikøren tells AFTENPOSTEN that there has only been a single case in which a Norwegian ship was to have gone with a concealed identity, and that was several years ago. The shipowners association does not know of anything similar taking place today. For this reason Vikøren takes a skeptical attitude toward the accuracy of the report that Norwegian ships are calling at Durban under code names.

"Besides, it is completely forbidden to conceal a ship's identity; there is nothing which can justify such an action. By the ship's identity, we mean the ship's name and nationality," Vikøren says. But he emphasizes at the same time that the shipowners association is not engaged in what he calls "police work," i.e., checking to what extent all Norwegian ships act legally.

"To the extent it concerns breaking Norwegian law, it is the Norwegian police authorities who ought to investigate the matter," Vikøren believes. He points out that South African authorities are very interested in protecting those who desire confidentiality regarding a call. This can occur regardless of the shipping company's wishes or actions. It is the charterer who decides where the ship will go and he places on the shipping company too the obligation of silence regarding the ship's cargo and destination.

Frøysnes: Too Early to Prepare Annual Statistics

Foreign Affairs Ministry Undersecretary Torbjørn Frøysnes says in a commentary on the reports regarding increased Norwegian oil shipments to South Africa, that it is too early to prepare statistics for 1985. According to the reports UD [Foreign Affairs Ministry] has received, the average figure last year was one Norwegian ship per month.

"Shipments of oil vary strongly from quarter to quarter and the figure at the year's end can prove to be the same as last year," he says.

Frøysnes reports besides that 95 percent of the oil which goes to South Africa comes from Arab countries around the Persian Gulf. At least half of this oil goes directly to the country. Reports which have been available to UD show that only a few shipments came from Norway. According to Frøysnes, this took place as a rare exception.

As far as Norwegian ships and their participation in the shipments are concerned, it often occurs that the oil is sold to international oil dealers. The cargo can change owners several times en route and the shipping company does not have control over it.

"But it is obvious that if an arrangement were to be gotten whereby shipping companies committed themselves in advance not to sail to South Africa, then a number of charterers would lose interest in Norwegian tankers," Frøysnes tells AFTENPOSTEN.

In order to gain a better perspective regarding these shipments, the government has entered into an agreement with the Norwegian Shipowners Association. "The authorities are to get information regarding how many Norwegian ships at any time transport oil to South Africa," Frøysnes reports. The arrangement has not yet come about.

The Storting Foreign Affairs Committee has asked that this arrangement be expanded to hold also for other voyages to South Africa and that the names of Norwegian ships which call on the country be published. The shipowners association answered that they cannot cooperate in this. The authorities are now assessing how this situation is to be grappled with.

Shippers' Official Denies Charges

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Elvind Fossheim: "Secret Calls of Ships on South Africa: No Norwegian Ships Disclosed After 1980"]

[Text] In spite of enormous secretiveness around the transport of oil to South Africa and the many crafty methods which have been used in order to conceal shipments, since 1980 no Norwegian ship has been disclosed which attempted to conceal its identity during the unloading of oil there. At the Shipping Research Bureau in Amsterdam, which registers calls of ships on South Africa, AFTENPOSTEN was informed that that time it concerned a Norwegian ship which entered a South African port with a covered name.

But at the Dutch bureau it is emphasized that registration work is very time consuming and that it cannot be totally disregarded that Norwegian ships could have sneaked in with a concealed identity. With the many kinds of methods which are used in the transport of oil to South Africa, it is immensely difficult to disclose situations against the rules. Ships often give a false destination, they pump oil over to another vessel on the open sea, change names while unloading, or make use of falsified papers. For example, the Dutch bureau claims to have discovered that Norwegian ships, too, have given false ports.

It was Former Seaman's Chaplain Knut Harald Seth in Durban who in an interview with NRK's correspondent in Africa stated that Norwegian ships are going in secrecy to ports in South Africa. According to the seaman's chaplain, Norwegian oil traffic to Durban had increased in the first few months of this year.

Contention Regarding Several Calls

Trade Ministry Undersecretary Arne Synnes points out that the information from Knut Harald Seth regarding the fact that calls of Norwegian ships at Durban in South Africa have increased by 50 percent from last year is based on figures for the first three to four months of this year. It is much too early to make a statement on the trend in light of such tentative figures, but it is disturbing, Synnes believes.

The Trade Ministry has taken the initiative for a meeting with the ministers in Liberia, Panama and Greece in order to try to have an international action coordinated against South Africa. The ministry is also working on a bill which can give legal authority to register all Norwegian ships which go to South African ports.

According to the shipowners association there has been some increase in the number of Norwegian ships to South Africa in the first five months of this year. "A total of 23 Norwegian ships have called on ports in South Africa with crude oil, gasoline and chemicals in the first five months of 1985. The figure last year was 24 ships, while there were 11 calls in the same period in 1983," shipowners association Section Chief Erik Aasen reports to Aftenposten [Norwegian Wire Service].

Complete Openness

At the Seamen's Mission's main office in Bergen and at the seaman's church in Durban it is reported that calls of Norwegian ships occur with complete openness and that seaman's churches have no problem in procuring information from port authorities. Neither the Trade Ministry nor the shipowners association has been in contact with Seth, who is now in Hong Kong. He is expected in Norway in a week and a half.

Shipowners association Director Rolf Hasselgård stresses to AFTENPOSTEN that Norwegian ships are not concealing their identities in calls on South Africa. That the port authorities in South Africa use codes when ships call is exclusively an internal matter and has nothing to do with concealing of identity.

The Norwegian Seamen's Federation has received different reports regarding secretiveness in calls on South Africa. In light of communications from members, the federation last fall sent a letter to the Trade Ministry in which it reads, among other things, that oil traffic to South Africa is taking place in secret, and that seamen are receiving strong requests to remain silent.

The Norwegian Seamen's Federation looks with strong aversion at the fact that members are being exposed to such treatment and that they are being forced to carry out an activity which large sections of the international community regard as illegitimate. The seamen's federation has not received an answer to the letter to the ministry.

Investigation

As AFTENPOSTEN understands it, the Trade Ministry will begin a full investigation of the assertions that Norwegian ships are painting over their names in order to conceal their identities in South African ports. At the same time there is reason to believe that steps will also be taken to carry out the registration of Norwegian ships which call on South Africa. Trade Ministry Undersecretary Arne Synnes stated to AFTENPOSTEN's radio news yesterday evening that the Trade Ministry is working on a bill which is to be presented to the Storting, which can give legal authority for the registration of Norwegian ships which call on South African ports. "We did not have time to do it before the summer vacation and also were not able in the meantime to bring about a voluntary arrangement with the shipowners association regarding this," Synnes said.

Stepped Up Inspection Urged

OSLO AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Einar Astgårdsgjellen: "Calls of Ships on South Africa to Be Investigated"]

[Text] The Trade and Shipping Ministry has asked the Shipping Directorate to investigate the claims that a tanker which belongs to the Oslo

JPRS-SSA-85-093

2 October 1985

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

2 October 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

Physical Preparations in Luanda To Receive 'Non-Aligned'	
(O JORNAL, 9 Aug 85)	1
Expansion of Role, Influence in Continental Affairs Seen	
(O JORNAL, 9 Aug 85)	3
Fourth Region Military Council President Visits Huambo	
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Jul 85)	6
Briefs	
TGFA Junior Specialists Course	7
Fish Canning Facility Constructed	7
New Provincial Chiefs	7

BOTSWANA

More Refugees Told To Leave	
(THE GUARDIAN, 2 Aug 85)	8

COMORO ISLANDS

Political Relationships Revealed	
(AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 17 Jul 85)	10

GHANA

Regional Secretary Firings Linked to Tsikata's PNDC Membership	
(Poku Adaa; TALKING DRUMS, 26 Aug 85)	17
Islamic Refresher Course To Foster Unity Between Riva' Factions	
(GHANAIAN TIMES, 13 Aug 85)	19
Canadian Grant for Grains Production	
(Kwaku Nehemia; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 16 Aug 85)	20

Institute Breeds New Maize Seed Varieties (Kwaku Nehemia; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 16 Aug 85)	21
Government To Change Company Ownership Code (Ato Austin; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 12 Aug 85)	22
Alumni Asked To Help Military Academy (Kobla Ali Kukubor; GHANAIAN TIMES, 15 Aug 85)	23
Railway To Substitute Briquettes for Imported Coal (Wendy Asiam, Kojo Sam; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 13 Aug 85)	24
Briefs	
Wenchi Resettling Refugees	25
Rawling's Portrait	25
Foreign Service Purge	25
Soviets Rehabilitate Technical Institute	26
Non-Traditional Exports Identified	26
Coffee Pact Signed	26
New Petroleum Prices	26
New Exchange Rate	26
Good Sheanut Yield Expected	27
New Coins	27
Cuban Doctors Expected	27
Akure Airport Soon Ready	27

KENYA

Briefs	
Coups Plot Revealed	28

LESOTHO

USSR First Resident Envoy Presents Credentials (THE COMET, 10 Aug 85)	29
--	----

MOZAMBIQUE

New Italian Project To Aid Maputo's Green Zones (NOTICIAS, 15 Aug 85)	30
Economic Cooperation With Italy Detailed (NOTICIAS, 1 Aug 85)	32
France Boosts Gaza, Inhambane Cashew Marketing Campaign (Gabriel Mussavele; NOTICIAS, 15 Aug 85)	34
British Firm Gets Contract for Maputo Water Supply Project (NOTICIAS, 6 Aug 85)	36
Various Cooperation Projects With Norway Described (NOTICIAS, 5 Aug 85)	38

Fishing Research, Worker Agreement Signed With Norway (NOTICIAS, 8 Aug 85)	40
Fishing Agreement With Spain Studied (NOTICIAS, 10 Aug 85)	42
Manica Province To Increase Involvement in Security Effort (NOTICIAS, 7 Aug 85)	43
Inhambane Airfield Rehabilitation Under Study (NOTICIAS, 7 Aug 85)	45
High-Level Meeting To Study Maputo Urban Situation (NOTICIAS, 14 Aug 85)	47
Mozambique Sugar Refinery Prepares for '85 Harvest (NOTICIAS, 1 Aug 85)	51
Interrupted Hog Raising Project in Madal Resumed (NOTICIAS, 9 Aug 85)	53
Increased Production, Marketing of Cotton, Cashews Needed (NOTICIAS, 3 Aug 85)	56
Merchant Marine Acquires New Ship (NOTICIAS, 16 Aug 85)	58
EMOPESCA Receives Two Tugs for GDR-Sponsored Project (NOTICIAS, 13 Aug 85)	59
New Militia Members End Course in Beira (NOTICIAS, 13 Aug 85)	60
Youths Study Participation in Moscow Festival (NOTICIAS, 10 Aug 85)	63
Tete Governor Meets With State, Private Farmers (NOTICIAS, 1 Aug 85)	65
Briefs	
Marromeu Women Trained as Militias	63
Resettlement in Vilanculo	68
ODM's Aid Armed Forces	69
Fishery Experts GDR Trained	69

NIGER

Problems With Libyan-Trained Groups, Economy Detailed (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 17 Jul 85)	70
---	----

SOUTH AFRICA

Trade Figures for January-July Released (GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 6 Sep 85)	72
Revenue Statistics for April-July Given (GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 6 Sep 85)	75
German Business Attitudes, Links to Security Forces Detailed (DER SPIEGEL, 19 Aug 85)	79
Charges of Secret Oil Shipments to South Africa Stir Norway (AFTENPOSTEN, various dates)	86
Union Alleges Secret Shipments	86
Shippers' Official Denies Charges, by Elvind Fossheim	88
Stepped Up Inspection Urged, by Roar Østgårdsgjelten	89
Willoch Rejects Oil Boycott	93
Repayment of Foreign Creditors, Rand Purchases Restricted (GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 1 Sep 85)	95
Briefs	
Gas Import Depot	99

SWAZILAND

Dutch Firm To Build R16M Factory (SUNDAY TIMES, 18 Aug 85)	100
---	-----

ZIMBABWE

Munangagwa Tells Youth To Popularize Scientific Socialism (THE HERALD, 2 Sep 85)	101
Party Continues Debate in Its Defence of Marxism-Leninism (Charles Chikerema; THE HERALD, 3 Sep 85)	102
Radio Truth Notes Military Involvement in Mozambique (Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe, 28 Aug 85)	105
ANC Commentary Calls for Disturbances in White Districts (Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa, 2 Sep 85)	107
Government Urged To Prepare for Effects of Sanctions (Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe, 29 Aug 85)	109
Muzorewa May Accept Job in United States (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 25 Aug 85)	110

Briefs

Transmitter Being Built	111
Media Free From Government Control	111
Radio Network Almost Completed	111

ANGOLA

PHYSICAL PREPARATIONS IN LUANDA TO RECEIVE 'NON-ALIGNED'

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 9 Aug 85 p 27

[Text] Luanda, the capital of Angola, became a giant shipyard. Everywhere Angolan and foreign companies rushed frantically to repair the streets, the sidewalks, the gutters, the hotels, the press center. All in order to receive the Non-Aligned Conference at the beginning of September.

The meeting caused a leap in the work of renewing the capital, which had been practically abandoned since independence, and awoke a great hope among the Luandans, who will inherit modern infrastructures.

According to Minister of Planning Lopo do Nascimento, who presides over the committee responsible for the preparations, a budget of 750 million kwanzas is projected for the repairs, which will permit the undertaking of long-planned works, including the renovation or the construction of buildings to house the foreign participants. Not having apartments, the participants, who will be coming from the East and the West, will occupy the majority of hotels.

Parallel with this material renovation, Angola, which this year celebrates the tenth anniversary of its independence, is preparing for the Congress of the MPLA - the party in power - in December.

Preparations for the Congress will take place at all levels: in the neighborhood committees, in the field, in the heart of the popular assembly, which only has a consultant role, and in the central committee, which met last week and will meet again in December.

The economic reforms are among the main points to be studied, according to the Planning Minister, for although the war is a burden on the country's current situation, not everything can be attributed to it. Military expenses were estimated at less than 50 percent of the budget - which western sources believe to be 60 percent - while still stressing the burden represented by the war in terms of material and human resources.

Reestablishment of Private Commerce

For Lopo do Nascimento it is necessary to reestablish commercial channels and to give the peasant the place he deserves. He said that "It is necessary

for the State to be stronger in commerce than the black market," admitting that the shortages favor the existence of a parallel market.

According to what he said, the trade balance, which had shown a deficit in 1982, showed a surplus of 60 million dollars in 1984, due mainly to the decrease of imports and the austerity measures which followed what he termed the "waste due to the manna of oil." The oil revenues in Angola will be higher this year and could reach 2 billion dollars, in spite of the decrease in the price of crude.

Among the measures contemplated to remedy the economic crisis and the food shortage, which has now become chronic particularly in the cities, the Minister mentioned the reestablishment of private commerce, along with State commerce.

He added that it was also necessary to have greater control of the marketing of products and price reform, as well as restoring the means of transportation. He specified that there are a hundred bridges destroyed by war which have to be repaired.

On the technical plane he called for better management of the fiscal resources, decentralization of the development efforts and better training for cadres.

Mentioning the economy in foreign exchange, the Minister declared that since 1983, the civilian advisors, which he estimated at 4000 are only paid in kwanzas, the national currency. The same is true with the 200 Soviet civilians, he added. According to western sources, there are almost 30,000 Cuban military and civilians in Angola.

For the Luandans their presence is linked to the war. But the day-to-day battle, in the capital as well as in the rest of the country, is economic: "to free themselves" to eat, to dress, to live. That will be the main subject of the next Congress of the country.

12987

CSO: 3442/388

ANGOLA

EXPANSION OF ROLE, INFLUENCE IN CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS SEEN

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 9 Aug 85 p 27

[Text] Although contacts with the U.S. government have been suspended following the repeal of the "Clark Amendment," the People's Republic of Angola is determined to perform a more active role, not only in South Africa but in the whole continent as well, including the North-South dialogue.

Luanda has been preparing for a number of months to receive the ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement at the beginning of September. The event will gather in the renovated Angolan capital many official delegations and, in addition, a large number of journalists.

The privileged ties at the ideological, military and economic levels which link the People's Republic of Angola to the Soviet Union and, in a general way, to the Eastern Block are well known. Because of this, the Non-Aligned Meeting will be the appropriate moment to emphasize other solidarities and other joint interests and to underline the priorities of the African Continent.

Furthermore, those priorities were defined by the Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Afonso Van-Dunen, in the recent meeting of the OAU (Organization of African Unity) in Addis Ababa: a renegotiation of the external debt and the relaunching of agriculture in the African continent, which is currently suffering a need whose dimensions, in some regions, leads to speaking of "a lost generation."

For his part, President Jose dos Santos, when speaking in the Ethiopian capital, made an appeal for OAU solidarity against the danger of "an intolerable interference and a serious destabilization by the United States of America" and against "the clear threat of a new broad offensive action against Angola in the southern border."

"Clark Amendment" Repealed

The most recent events in South Africa strengthened the moral and diplomatic position of Angola, particularly before the United States. The failure of the attempted attack on Malongo, Cabinda, last May 21, when a South African commando aimed at the installations Gulf Oil, the American oil company, left Washington in an "uncomfortable" position.

On the other hand, the economic and political crisis in South Africa places Luanda at present in the position of saying internally and externally: "see how events are beginning to prove us right and to show that it was worth "holding firm" and not giving in, particularly with regard to the presence of the Cuban international troops in Angola."

It is in this context that the repeal of the "Clark Amendment," a 1976 law which strongly conditioned any initiative of the U.S. Administration to provide financial support to UNITA. That law came about after the failure of Washington's attempts, through South Africa and Zaire, to prevent the independence proclamation by the MPLA on November 11, 1975.

The repeal of the "Clark Amendment" should not have any effect in the field, at least immediately, but it has the political significance of freeing the White House to attempt some avenues in South Africa, a region of strategic importance for the United States.

Luanda-Washington Dialogue

In the current circumstances it appears difficult, or almost impossible, to renew the direct dialogue between Angola and South Africa, begun last year after the Lusaka Agreement. The same will not be true of the Luanda-Washington dialogue. The suspension that followed the approval of the "Clark Amendment" is considered temporary and serves mostly to set a position of principle. The Angolan ambassador in Lisbon, Mawete Joao Baptista stressed to us that Angolans could only speak again to the "South Africans" after they furnished an "explanation" of the sabotage attempt on Malongo. With regard to the U.S.A., he told us that Angola never closes the door on dialogue, either in Luanda or somewhere else.

However, what Luanda considers to be Washington's paradox was noted in a letter sent to the North-American congressmen. The letter "grew out" of a large meeting that took place two weeks ago in Largo Kinaxi, in Luanda, to condemn the repeal of the "Clark Amendment:"

"On one hand the Reagan administration said it was ready to contribute to an honorable solution (which has always met with the understanding of the Angolan people) to South Africa's climate of permanent tension, whose origin is the racist regime of Pretoria, while on the other hand it is the architect of dark and base plans to ruin the Angolan economy and to destroy the legitimate government of the RPA."

These words express the deep distrust which covers the relations between the two countries. Nevertheless, Angola and the U.S.A. are forced to establish a dialogue.

The proximity of Namibia, the territory illegally occupied by Pretoria, and the ties with Moscow make Luanda the key player among the countries of the Front Line for any advance in the region. On the other hand, the economic relations between Angola and the U.S.A. and Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" (that relies on the "effectiveness" of persuasion

instead of tension) in South Africa, "force" the Angolans to maintain contact with the North Americans. In addition, Luanda, which had kept itself somewhat distant of the continental questions, strongly backed the conciliatory peak in Addis Ababa. It must be noted that a short time previously it [Angola] had renewed diplomatic relations with Morocco, a country which has supported UNITA. On the other hand, President Jose dos Santos visited the Ivory Coast in mid-June. Aging President Felix Houphouet-Boigny had received Savimbi two weeks before.

"Gulf Oil": Oil... and Blood

In addition to military movements. UNITA, which Luanda calls "bandits," "puppets," or "unpatriotic," also plays the diplomatic card.

In an interview with the WASHINGTON POST, the person responsible for handling external affairs for UNITA, Jeremias Chitunda congratulates himself for the repeal of the "Clark Amendment" and states that the rebels seek to obtain from the U.S.A. "unequivocal political and moral support." In that interview Chitunda reveals that UNITA was preparing for sabotage operations in Cabinda, when the South African commandos were intercepted. He feels that fact "complicated the task of his movement, because the Angolan government tripled its vigilance and because we lost credibility."

For Chitunda, Gulf Oil is going to "subsidize" the Soviet and Cuban "occupation" of Angola.

"At present, Gulf Oil has, in practice, its hands stained with the blood of the Angolan people," said Chitunda to the WASHINGTON POST.

Chitunda's statements coincided with the reduction, at least apparently, of UNITA's military activities. Meanwhile, the MPLA is relying on the mobilization involving two important moments in the country's life: the tenth anniversary of the independence in November and the II Party Congress which, together with the Non-Aligned Meeting, form a trilogy of great events.

For a country that has had more war than bread, 1985 takes shape as a year of change for the better.

12987

CSO: 3442/388

ANGOLA

FOURTH REGION MILITARY COUNCIL PRESIDENT VISITS HUAMBO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Huambo--Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade), president of the military council of the fourth region, has recently been involved in an intense effort to aid and control various municipalities and military units located in the jurisdictional area of the military council.

In this connection, Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos went to the municipalities of Bailundo and Londuimbali last Wednesday where, after meeting several hours with leaders of party and government organizations, he leisurely visited some of the military units stationed in that area and tried to convince them of the need to increase their combative action to counteract the puppet gangs.

Moreover, to complete his scheduled program in connection with the Military Council of the Fourth Region, Ernesto dos Santos, day before yesterday, visited the municipalities of Tchinjaenje and Ukuma, the third company of the third battalion and the 40th brigade assigned to those localities.

During his visit, Lieutenant Colonel Liberdade first met with members of the local party and government, devoting a large part of his remarks to the need to increase the political and ideological effort among the people and to raise the production levels in the cooperatives and peasant associations to achieve greater success in the next marketing phases in those sectors.

In like manner, the president of the Military Council of the Fourth Region conversed with the local authorities about events of primary interest scheduled to take place in the country this year, particularly the Second Party Congress and the celebration of Angola's 10th anniversary.

Meanwhile, speaking to the combatants of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], the top official of Huambo Province called attention among other things, to the importance of defending the country against attacks perpetrated by imperialism having racist South Africa as its stooge in this southern area of the continent.

8568

CSO: 3442/379

2 October 1985

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

TGFA JUNIOR SPECIALISTS COURSE--The fourth course for junior specialists in the Angolan Border Guard Troops (TGFA), held at the Farol Military Instruction Center (Negage), belonging to the first political-military region, was concluded Friday with a ceremony presided over by Uije Provincial Commissioner Zeferino Estevao Juliana. In his speech at the ceremony, Zeferino Estevao Juliana stressed the role of the TGFA in the defense of the country's borders and urged the combatants who had completed the course to put the knowledge they had acquired into practice. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jul 85 p 3] 8568

FISH CANNING FACILITY CONSTRUCTED--Namibe--The N'Gola Kiluanje mackerel-canning plant, located in the municipality of Tombua and shut down for 2 years due to the lack of cans, now has cans available since last Friday, according to information given to JORNAL DE ANGOLA by a source connected with the provincial office of the Ministry of Fisheries. The construction of the plant's own can-producing facility was handled by the Italian company, MACFOND, took only 3 months, according to the same source, and was financed by the EEC; the facility is capable of producing 14 million cans per year. "Prior to this time," the source emphasized, "the tins used in preserving and shipping the fish were imported from Spain, and this greatly affected the production of the N'Gola Kiluanje center, one of the largest fish processors in Namibe Province. It should be pointed out that the cost of the equipment and its installation, although not revealed, was less than the total value of the cans coming from Spain. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jul 85 p 3] 8568

NEW PROVINCIAL CHIEFS--Luena--Maj Joao Lourenco, provincial commissioner of Mexico, recently installed two new provincial government chiefs in the commissariat's stately hall. Lino Calandula and Bartolomeu Cateta were installed in the positions of provincial deputy of housing and provincial director of the firm, Grossista. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 85 p 3] 8568

CSO: 3442/379

BOTSWANA

MORE REFUGEES TOLD TO LEAVE

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] **A general cleaning-up operation against South African refugees in Botswana gained another momentum this week when more than 24 exiles were asked by Government to leave Botswana as soon as possible "for their own safety".**

Reliable sources in Gaborone informed The Guardian that the latest list of 24 was given to the African National Congress Representative. It includes a senior lecturer at the University of Botswana, an exiled South African lawyer who has been doing part-time teaching in Gaborone and one of the survivors of the June 14 SADF raid.

The latest list, observers believe, has come to add more frustration and gloom to the whole South African refugee community who have even before the June 14 raid been quite uncomfortable about their future in the country. The whole thing is seen as a response to South African

pressures that they want every refugee from their country out of Botswana.

But Government has consistently denied that refugees asked to leave the country "for their own safety" have in fact been included in a list from the South African government. One refugee who was very bitter over the order to leave said: "If I want to I may even refuse to leave. My life is my life and if I die it is not anybody's business."

What has confused a number of people is the fact that some of the people have had no connection whatsoever with any of the South African liberation movements and have only been minding their own business working for a living. This is the case with one who has worked for the Ministry of Local Government and Lands who has been based at Kgalagadi as an economist for more than eight years contributing positively to the country's national development.

On arrival in Botswana in the seventies this particular refugee belonged to the Black Consciousness Move-

ment, but as he began to settle down he concentrated on his job and had nothing practically to do with politics. He got married to a Botswana woman from Mochudi in December last year, and just when they were beginning to plan for a family the "axe of expulsion" from the country also fell on him. When he reported to his employers he was told by the Establishment Secretary in his Ministry "Rra, there is nothing we can do for you. In fact we also are advising you to leave. We are prepared to expedite all your gratuities." This was his bonus for years of contributing to Botswana's development.

Meanwhile, yet another refugee is faced by the prospect of homelessness after his landlord's decision to evict him. The man, who came to Botswana in the late seventies, says he has been "sleeping in my car for the past eight days", since his landlord asked him to leave. The landlord felt he risked the demolition of his property if he allowed his house to be occupied by a refugee.

And that, too has been the response of prospective landlords:

"There are so many empty houses in this town — but as soon as the owners find out I'm from South Africa, they say they are not prepared to take the risk of having me as a tenant. I went to the Botswana Council for Refugees, but they said they were powerless to help me and advised that I should go to Dukwe resettlement camp. But that would disrupt the schooling of my three children and of my wife, who is also a student. And it would mean the end of my business. The man owns a panel-beating business, and provides employment for two Botswana.

CSO: 3400/1072

COMORO ISLANDS

POLITICAL RELATIONSHIPS REVEALED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 17 Jul 85 pp 3-6

[Text]

These four small islands strategically situated midway between **Madagascar** and **Mozambique** are at present the object of much international attention. The **South African** government, particularly its military component, is especially keen to consolidate its semi-covert presence there. It already appears to have an underground monitoring station near **Itsandra** on **Grande-Comore** which can keep an eye on radio traffic throughout the East African littoral. As international and regional pressure mounts on South Africa, the establishing of "forward" bases is regarded as vital by South African military intelligence, the department whose writ runs astonishingly wide.

But South Africa is far from alone in its designs on the Comoros. **France**, the **United States**, the **Soviet Union**, **Saudi Arabia**, **Mozambique**, a clutch of Gulf states and several sometimes mysterious European entrepreneurs are parties to the intrigue. The islands' strategic position is of course a matter of interest for all. Supertankers on their way from the Gulf to Europe and the Atlantic seaboard pass close by on their way through the **Mozambique** channel, where surveillance of surface and submarine traffic is a routine preoccupation for world powers. The Soviets have a listening post on **Bazaruto**, a small island off the coast of **Mozambique**. The Americans and NATO allies have various facilities in the region, notably the huge base on the **British** island of **Diego Garcia**. And the French, South Africa's strongest competitors in the Comoros, have their controversial facilities on **Mayotte** island.

The Comoros also have the distinction of being the only territory in the world more or less administered by mercenaries. In 1978, it will be recalled, **Maj. Bob Denard**¹, the mercenary of Congo fame, and 50-odd colleagues, carried out a successful coup against the firebrand revolutionary President **Ali Soilih** and replaced him with his predecessor **Ahmed**

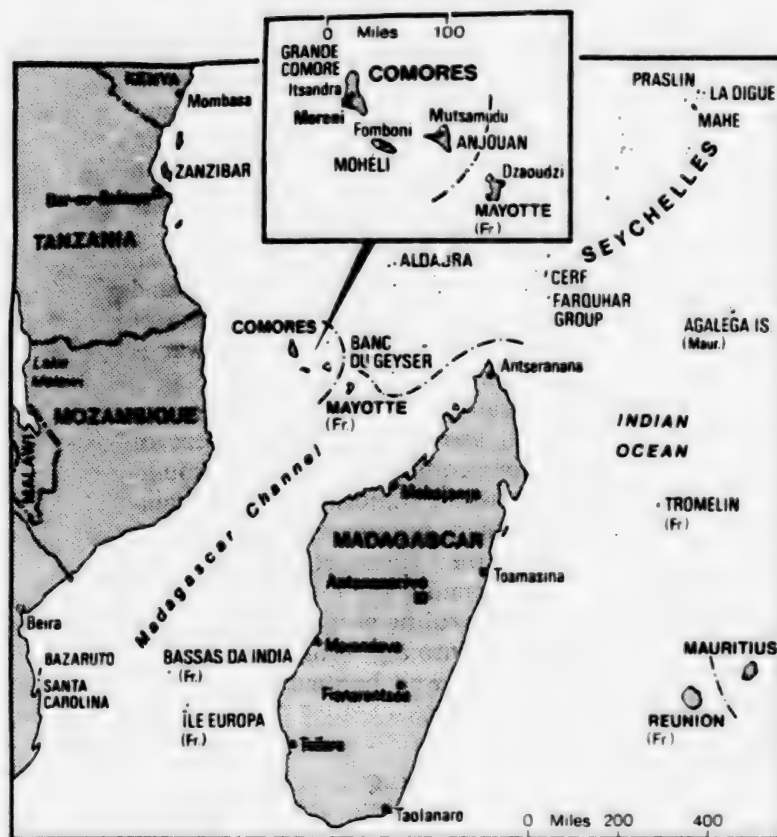
Abdallah, on the understanding that **Abdallah** would give sympathetic consideration to the wishes of the mercenaries and their backers. His party, *L'Union Comorienne pour le Progrès*, is a mere shell. But his family is one of three which control practically all commercial activity on the islands.

Thus, with such an array of intriguing ingredients, opinions differ as to whether it was with the prospect of watching a pornographic video or of sitting down to their monthly "regimental" dinner that 30 white mercenaries were expected to assemble on the night of 8 March this year at **Kandahani** camp, headquarters of the presidential guard in the capital **Moroni**. Whatever, the occasion was seen by a group of black privates in the guard as an opportunity to kill some, if not all, of the assembled officers.

As it happens, the mercenaries knew of the plot to kill them and arrested 24 members of the guard - a conspicuous minority because they were not natives of **Anjouan**, unlike the majority of their comrades and President **Abdallah** himself. The mercenaries wanted an immediate court martial as a preliminary to exemplary executions, but they were persuaded otherwise by the acting president, standing in for **Abdallah** who was in **France** at the time and in no hurry to get back.

News of the bungled mutiny was suppressed locally while the presidential guard rounded up **Moustafu Said Sheikh**, leader of the leftish and semi-outlawed *Democratic Front* (DF), along with about 60 of his supporters who, if not actually parties to the mutiny (which the mercenaries allege, and the DF denies), were the people in the Comoros who said, louder and more frequently than anyone else, that the mercenaries and their presidential patron had long overstayed their welcome.

The attempted mutiny and the arrests that followed would hardly have caused a ripple a year ago outside the families and friends of those in detention



and, it is said, having a bad time of it. The chain of recent events in the Comoros, however – magnified and often distorted by the disjointed propaganda efforts of the exiles – presents a panorama of quite extraordinary mischief. For example, the U.S.S. *Jason*, a naval logistical supply ship, was moored offshore during the March mutiny and responded to the incident by offering a free (although compulsory) service for all the typewriters on the islands.

The incongruity of the Comoros becoming the object of a miscellany of high-powered attention is illustrated by the fact that the economy virtually begins and ends with the production of vanilla, jasmine and a scented tree called a ylang-ylang. Vanilla production amounts to about 200 tonnes a year; half of last year's crop remains unsold because the asking price is \$69.50 per kilo, while the world market, which increasingly uses synthetic substitutes, reckons it is worth about \$20.

To appreciate what is now happening in the Comoros, it should be recalled that while three of the islands (Grande-Comore, Anjouan and Moheli) were almost unanimously in favour of severing ties with France, Mayotte was equally determined to retain or preferably strengthen them. No amount of persuasion or attempted compromise caused either side to budge. France tried to accommodate the dispute by setting three islands down a measured course towards independence; it invented for May-

otte a new colonial category, "*collectivité territoriale*", midway between a "department" (which would have meant lashings of financial aid and guarantees) and "overseas territory" (the bottom of the colonial totem-pole).

France hoped that some kind of decentralised government would be the formula to bring about a union of the four islands so that they could be treated – as the Third World lobby at the UN urged – as a single entity. Following a pattern reminiscent of many independence movements, the old guard which led the three islands to independence was replaced by Soilih, whose spectacularly misdirected zeal (he insisted on making a new start by burning all existing bureaucratic paperwork) reduced an always poor community into complete penury.

After a little more than two years of Soilih, during which there were four half-hearted local attempts to overthrow him, France had had enough. Denard was commissioned to recruit a force of mercenaries, some of whom were lightly disguised French regulars. A white mercenary invasion followed by a *de facto* mercenary government would have been too rich for international consumption, especially by the African bloc, so Abdallah was resurrected from exile to put a plausible sheen on the operation. Ali Soilih was shot dead two weeks after the coup as he "attempted to escape".

France recognised the new government, and was soon followed by **Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq**, the Arabs presumably relieved by the thought of a Muslim, conservative regime replacing an ideological madman. Four months after the coup the mercenaries were asked, with thanks, to leave; soon after that the Comoros were admitted to the OAU. Some of the mercenaries left; about 30 remained. (Jobs for mercenaries, since the Congo days, were few and far between. There were positions available at the time in the **Rhodesian** army, but mercenaries enlisted there as ordinary soldiers and were subject to rigid discipline).

The mercenaries had in Abdallah a compliant and grateful host; their presence gave him peace of mind: they were numerous enough to deal with any internal threat. The regular army, the *Force Armée Comorienne* (FAC), was completely disarmed. The mercenaries recruited and trained instead a presidential guard, all but about 24 of them from Abdallah's commercial powerbase, Anjouan.

For services rendered

A special fund was established through a holding company in **Luxembourg** to pay the mercenaries' salaries and expenses, about \$1.3m a year, which were drawn from the *Banque Internationale des Comores* in Moroni. Who paid the money in or, more exactly, the changing identity of the donors, is one of the more interesting barometers of the scramble for influence in the Comoros. The money was probably provided at first by France and Saudi Arabia, with Kuwait and Iraq chipping in. Exiles claim that the later paymasters were South Africa, **Gabon** and **Morocco**. The latter on many occasions in the past has been a post box for American money. Gabon played a key role in Rhodesia's sanctions busting. It seems likely, therefore, that in this case Gabon was merely a laundry for shy Southern African money.

South Africa's appearance in the Comoros should be read in conjunction with events in Mozambique, where the anti-government *Resistência Nacional Mocambicana* (MNR) guerrillas, supported by South Africa (AC Vol 23 Nos 15 & 16), were becoming increasingly active. The MNR's arms supplies filtered in by different routes: overland from South Africa and **Malawi** and, into the northern Mozambican

provinces, by air from the Comoros. Of these routes, the Comorian connection was the most discreet and remained a well-kept secret. The Comorian route became widely known at the end of 1984, to the acute embarrassment of President Pieter Botha in Pretoria. After signing in March with Mozambique the Nkomati Accord which included the commitment to cease support for the MNR, Pretoria was supposed to have clean hands.

Were the mercenaries handling the transshipments in the islands, or Abdallah, or both? If so, were they being paid for their cooperation and/or services out of the standing arrangement via Luxembourg, or had they found themselves a new paymaster and an additional source of income? By this time the American ambassador, Robert Keating, and his Soviet counterpart, Mikhail Orlov (generally considered a most proficient KGB officer), based in Madagascar and the Seychelles respectively, were chasing their own and one another's tails around the Comoros.

Some of the arms destined for the MNR were arriving, it seems, in medium-sized jets belonging to an Omani company (with British connections) which, like Gabon's airline, had been heavily engaged in Rhodesian sanctions-busting. They would have been transferred to smaller, propeller-driven aircraft for the drops into Mozambique. Other arms arrived from South Africa by air and sea for on-passing to the MNR. Incoming arms shipments in commercialized jets landed at the international airport on Grande-Comore, the only one capable of receiving them, while smaller aircraft used a new strip on Anjouan, almost certainly built by South African engineers.

Though elements of the South African military did support the MNR after the signing of the Nkomati accord, the South African Government had by now become most interested in preserving, at all costs, air links between South Africa and Europe.²

The Europe Life-line

Pik Botha, the South African foreign minister, at the end of last year visited the Comoros during a concerted effort to open up an eastern air route to Europe. His travels took in Mogadishu--again with a view to landing and refuelling rights--where the deal offered was sweetened with promises of arms and an agreement to pay \$600,000 towards the cost of 10 former Rhodesian pilots who are training the Somali Air Force. The repayment expected of President Siad Barre was to lean on Sudan and Egypt to grant SAA overflight rights (AC Vol 26 No 7).

South Africa tried to force the pace of the opening up of the eastern route by operating flights from Johannesburg via the Comoros to Jeddah; Saudi Arabia, officially for the convenience of South African muslims making their pilgrimage. The aircraft used was an SAA Boeing 737 repainted in Air Comores livery and flown by South African crews issued with Comorian passports. Saudi Arabia stopped the flights when they became a public embarrassment. The latest variation on the theme is an arrangement whereby South African crews (using their original passports) fly to Europe as Air Mauritius in a South African Boeing 747, although the aircraft is being leased and paid for on normal commercial terms. (South Africa, in turn, has at least one 747SP on ease from Singapore Airlines).

[Boxed item]

Some Opposition

The reshuffling, renaming and realignment of Comorian political parties over the past 20 years defies concise description. The general pattern reflects the domination of feudal figures being gradually eroded, but not eliminated (pace Abdallah), by ad hoc groupings. The exile groups follow the same tendency.

--The Democratic Front (DF), if only by virtue of being the target for the post-mutiny arrests in March, is the closest thing to a party in or out of the islands. A coalition of secular, leftish, largely French-educated people, the DF is led in Paris by the moderate Dr Mohammed Monjoin, a physician. The party envisages a united Comoros (including Mayotte) with membership of the OAU. It would retain some ties with France--which it feels owes the islands compensation for colonial mismanagement--but would try to avoid dependence on foreign powers, especially South Africa. One of the practical difficulties facing it is a reconciliation of its cosmopolitan-minded exiles with the more conservative, muslim island population.

--Said Ali Kemal represents himself rather than a party. He banks on what he sees as the inherited popularity of his father, a traditional prince who stuck to a pro-French line during the independence wrangling. Kemal was Abdallah's ambassador to France from the 1978 mercenary take-over until July 1980, when he resigned in a dispute over ministerial changes. He has lived modestly in Paris since, keeping in touch with French Government contacts from his ambassadorial days and acting as an informal broker among exile groups. He regrets the publicity surrounding his attempt, soon after his resignation, to recruit mercenaries for his own coup. Kemal is closely attended by his son-in-law, Hilali, a somewhat brazen businessman in electronics who appears happy to let his elderly relative make the running for the time being.

--Abdallah Mouzaoir, head of the URDC, is a political jack-in-the-box. It was he who demanded French intervention in 1975 to prevent Abdallah becoming a dictator. He then served as Soilih's foreign minister, and after the 1978 coup made peace with Abdallah, to whom he is related by marriage. He has lived in Paris for the past two years keeping some distance from the other exiles because, it is said, he would not regret a reconciliation with Abdallah, to whom a number of URDC members have defected. His aide in Paris is Yves Lebreton.

--Mohammed Taki, once president of the federal assembly, is a political veteran who served for a time as Abdallah's "Dauphin" but has been in exile since November 1984. His assistant, Amois Assoumani, is on good terms with the DF and has publicly supported their six-point platform, which begins with a demand for the removal of Abdallah and the mercenaries.

--Abdallah's rivals within the islands prudently keep their heads down. If there were to be a local successor, however, the names mentioned are Ahmed Abdu, a minister of state, and Ali Mroudjae. The latter, a former Abdallah prime minister and foreign minister, has at present a portfolio that includes state security, internal affairs and justice. After the 8 March mutiny his house was searched. His son-in-law and a cousin were among those arrested.

[end of boxed item]

Pretoria clings to the hope that money can buy almost anything. The strategy in Mozambique is to offer substantial investments, subject to specific conditions, which will in due course become economically indispensable to the Mozambicans. The same formula is being applied to the Comoros, with promises of ample investment for hotels and the infrastructure for a tourist industry. Not that the islands have much in the way of palm-fringed, white beaches that induce visitors to travel great distances to places like the Seychelles. There are no man-made attractions like picturesque villages or colourful carnivals, though the islands do offer superb sea fishing and diving. But South African tourists are desperate to get abroad. Europe is far away and few of the destinations closer to home will admit South African passport-holders. (Mauritius, which does accept South Africans, gets as many as the limited air links can carry.)

The rising tempo of South African activity in and around the Comoros has alarmed France. Despite the political complications of Mayotte (AC Vol No 9), Paris now regards the Comoros as part and parcel of the "Grand Plan" for the Indian Ocean. The prize is Madagascar (AC Vol 25 No 13). France badly wants to reassert itself there particularly in the new climate brought about by a rapid dismantling of dogmatic government policies and re-alignment closer to the West (AC Vol 26 No 13).

In 1980 strategic planners in Moscow had acquired several transparently firm footholds in the region: Mozambique, Madagascar and Angola. In the belief there was scope for gains in Zimbabwe and Namibia, Moscow undoubtedly felt gratified. But it was of course short-lived. The Soviet presence is now insecure certainly in Madagascar and Mozambique--a pressing reason for hanging on to the surveillance station on Bazaruto island, whose air space is a prohibited zone--and marked as such on local air navigation charts. The British-based multinational company, Lonrho, has now agreed with the Mozambican Government to develop tourist facilities on the neighbouring island of Santa Carolina, which sports a good view of the communications equipment on Bazaruto.

The Americans, ever keen to take advantage of their Moscow counterparts' discomfort, now regularly send emissaries to Moroni, usually in the form of Robert Keating or U.S. navy vessels. Like the French, the United States regards Madagascar as the main piece on the local chess-board. Abdallah was recently persuaded to make his first visit to Madagascar; on the journey back to Moroni, in an aircraft arranged by the Americans, he was accompanied by Keating. Now the Americans have an embassy in the Comoros--housed in one of the mercenaries' villas.⁴

FOOTNOTES

1. Denard, who spends much of his time living near Johannesburg, is the South Africans main contact among the mercenaries. He changed his name to (Col.) Said Mustapha Moidjou in his effort to renounce Christianity and "take the turban."
2. At present South African flights to Europe are forced to take the long westerly route over the Atlantic, a detour that adds time and expense. Only South African Airways (SAA) Special Performance Boeing 747s can complete the flight non-stop. Most SAA aircraft refuel at Cape Verde. Another problem is the

combination of height and heat at Johannesburg sometimes SAA aircraft have to fill up with fuel in Upington, where the lower altitude enables take-off with both full tanks and payload. Most worrying for Pretoria is the possibility that Cape Verde might cease SAA's facilities there, making the western route to Europe almost impossible. Hence the attraction of the Comoros if the eastern route becomes imperative.

3. France's French franc loans to the region this year break down as follows: Madagascar 266m, Mozambique 234m, Mauritius 85.8 m; Seychelles 64.4m, and the Comoros 16.8m.
4. The villa belongs to "Commander Charles" (his real name appears to be Roger Guis), a Belgian and former insurance salesman from Liege, now deputy to Denard. Most of his colleagues, who admire his capacity to read books, hold him in esteem. "Captain Gerard," commander of the Anjouan detachment does not share this view. Gerard, who is regarded as the local French DGSE man, is now lying low in France after apparently falling out with Charles.

CSO: 3400/1055

GHANA

REGIONAL SECRETARY FIRINGS LINKED TO TSIKATA'S PNDC MEMBERSHIP

London TALKING DRUMS in English 26 Aug 85 p 11

[Article by Poku Adaa]

[Text]

Since December 31, 1981 the number of personnel who have served in the PNDC government and have been "fired just like that" or redeployed to PNDC Secretariat is growing tremendously. In fact ever since Capt (rtd) Kojo Tsikata joined the PNDC as a member there have been more "deployments" than normal. The net has engulfed the Police Force, the Immigration Department and the Civil Aviation.

The most recent "deployments" have been those of three Regional Secretaries: of the Volta Region, Brong-Ahafo and Greater Accra Region.

Kofi Asare-Saweri, former Young Pioneer Movement organiser in the Nkrumah regime and until his elevation to head of the Brong-Ahafo region was a wealthy Kumasi-based contractor. He replaced C. S. Takyi, who replaced Saarah-Mensah who replaced . . . His trouble was that even though the two soccer clubs of the region had reached a point of relegation from the national league he was trying to use his office to set aside the rules of the game.

The Volta region has also had a fair share of changes in administrative heads. Colonel Augustine Kwami Amable (retired) took over from Austin Asamoah-Tutu. Now the dismissed secretary, Amable is something of an enigma. As a former deputy Border Guards Commander, second in Command to Major-General Utuka who was executed by the AFRC in 1979, few expected him, as a good

friend and confidante of the late Utuka, to have worked with the PNDC. His exit according to informed sources from the region was long overdue.

His crime to warrant dismissal? He arbitrarily announced that the District Secretary for Jasikan had been sacked. It turned out that the almost senile Amable didn't take into consideration the facts of the situation. Col Amable has long served this nation first as member of the Gold Coast "Water Police" — the Customs and Preventive Service of the Gold Coast and the nation wish him good riddance.

The Greater Accra region started with Ghanaian poet, Atukwei Okai as regional Secretary in the early hurly-burly days of the revolution. Until last week, the seat was occupied by Nii Abeo Kyerekwanda, one of the Accra sub-chiefs. Now a Mr W. A. Thompson, another unknown has waited for his turn.

There's another story about the Central region where Lt-Col E. A. Baidoo (not retired) is regional Secretary. Lt-Col Baidoo, adulated and later fired by General Acheampong was enjoying his retirement as a local chief in a small village in the region. Then when the revolution gathered momentum and Acquaaah Harrison was moved from the Central region as Secretary to the Ministry of Rural Development, there was no one to fill the post at Cape Coast.

Then the Central Region House of Chiefs led by Nana Kojo Mbra of Cape

Coast nominated Lt-Col Baidoo to fill his "old post".

Baidoo then informed the PNDC through the delegation of chiefs who made representations on his behalf that he will only accept the office of regional Secretary on condition that he is re-instated with full military title. His wish was granted without hesitation. Thus Lt-Col Baidoo (not retired) is the only *serving* military officer to live through military regimes and hopefully more.

CSO: 3400/1126

GHANA

ISLAMIC REFRESHER COURSE TO FOSTER UNITY BETWEEN RIVAL FACTIONS

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 13 Aug 85 p 4

[Text]

CURRENTLY at the University of Ghana 140 Ghanaian Islamic preachers and imams are undergoing a month long refresher course in all aspects of Islam.

This is aimed at updating their knowledge in the activities connected with the promotion of Islam — based on sunnah and Shariyah.

A Mecca-based Muslim World League, RABITAH, is bearing the cost of the course, jointly organized by this distinguished Muslim institution, the Saudi Embassy in Ghana and the Council of Ulama (Islamic Statesmen) in Ghana.

The course, also designed to bring together and foster unity among Islamic scholars of the rival factions of Muslim brotherhood in Ghana was the latest of the series of mediatory efforts by Islamic institutions, Embassies, individuals and groups to settle the factionary conflicts.

One should shower praises to this latest initiatives as it was followed closely by last week's unanimous agreement after series of consultations by the conflict ridden muslim communities to bury their differences, withdrew all cases pending at the courts and establish a common front in the interest of Islam and the nation.

This is symbolic of Islam.

laudable and a greatest single achievement of Ghanaian Muslims if the accord is quickly worked out for the establishment of a jury to settle petty squabbles, to prescribe punishment for future belligerents and litigants and the provisions of peace and unity adhered to.

It is worth noting that at the opening of the course, Dr Mohamed Ben Abdallah Secretary for Culture and Tourism, and Professor Abdallah Botchway, President of the African Institute for the Study of human values dwelt on the necessities of unity in their speeches.

AMBASSADOR

At the same time, the Saudi Arabia Ambassador to Ghana, Mr. Aawar A. Abdurabun pledged his country's increased co-operation with Muslims in Ghana if they unite to work for the advancement of Islam and socio-political-economic development of Ghana.

The Director of Culture and Education of Rabitah, Dr Hassan Bar Rafdallah was also of the view that Muslims can only achieve benefits of Islam by creating a United and peaceful atmosphere.

Rabitah, a celebrated international non-governmental and non-profit making organization was established by

Muslim leaders, scholars and philosophers in 1962 with the headquarters in Mecca.

It is among the most elevated non-governmental at the UN and holds full membership of UNESCO and UNICEF. It is also an accredited member of the organization of Islamic conference between Muslims. It undertakes training of preachers and Imams at different places and times at various levels. The first of such kind of training in Africa took place in Nauochout, Mauritania in 1977 for 60 participants and so the current one in Accra is the second.

By 1981 there were 58 founding member committees representing Muslim countries and countries with Muslim majority.

There is an average three regional offices on each of the five continents and those in Africa are in Mauritania, Congo, Gabon and Somalia.

Rabitah organizes conferences for muslims occasionally at the various parts of the world beside the annual one held in Mecca.

The League is also responsible for the translation of Holy Quran into various languages, e.g. Hausa and Yoruba. It does the printing and distribution of the Holy Book and other numerous Islamic literature all over the world.

GHANA

CANADIAN GRANT FOR GRAINS PRODUCTION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Aug 85

[Article by Kwaku Nehemia]

[Text]

THE Canadian Government has approved an additional \$8.5 million grant in the form of equipment and inputs for the implementation of the second phase of Grains Development Board projects in the country which are jointly being sponsored by the Ghana government and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The Canadian government has already given a similar grant of \$2.6 million for the first phase of the project which ended in 1983.

These were disclosed by Dr. Benjamin Ofose, Executive Director of Grains Development Board during an inspection tour of projects embarked upon by the board and CIDA at New Bomfa and Tikrom in the Ejisu District of Ashanti yesterday.

The projects which are at the moment concentrated on cowpea and maize pro-

duction were initiated by the Ghana government and CIDA to breed and introduce new varieties of the two crops in order to increase their production and quality in the country.

Dr Ofose said that the first phase of the projects involved the breeding of new varieties of the two crops, their trial and setting up verification and demonstration farms.

The second phase involves the multiplication of the varieties and their introduction to farmers and evaluation of the whole project.

He stated that the second phase which has already started has been very successful, adding that between 70 and 80 per cent of the farmers who were introduced to the new varieties have accepted them and adopted the techniques involved in their cultivation.

He said that an evaluation team from Canada has been in the country on different occasions to assess the project.

CSO: 3400/1013

GHANA

INSTITUTE BREEDS NEW MAIZE SEED VARIETIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Aug 85 p 8

[Article by Kwaku Nehemia]

[Text]

THE Crops Research Institute has bred new varieties of seed maize of high quality and yield which are to be introduced to farmers next year by the Grains Development Board (GDB).

This is to increase maize production in future to enable Ghana to obtain self sufficiency in the production of the crop and also help the maize export scheme initiated by the government.

This was disclosed by Dr. B. E. Ofosu, Executive Director of Grains Development Board, during an inspection tour of projects being undertaken by the

board under a joint CIDA-Ghana Government Grains Development Project.

The new varieties are Ejura 7843; locally known as "Dobidi," and Tuxpeno PBC-16 locally called "Abrotia."

According to Dr Ofosu, both varieties take very short periods to grow and mature for harvest. "Dobidi" takes 140 days (from sowing to maturity) for harvest while the "Abrotia" takes between 90 and 105 days.

He further explained that the "Abrotia" was specially bred for particular areas such as the Northern and Upper Regions where they experience short rainy seasons.

The executive director said the Juaben Traditional Council has given the GDB 200 acres of land free of charge for the cultivation and multiplication of the new varieties.

Mr Robert Asuboah, Assistant Development Officer in charge of the New Bomfa Project where the new breed is under cultivation, explained that in addition, the GDB is introducing a new kind of cow pea known as TVX 2724-O1F locally known as "Adua Soronko" to farmers in the next two years.

He further explained that the new cow pea crop which is high yielding and pest-resistant is of a higher quality when compared to the local one.

CSO: 3400/1013

GHANA

GOVERNMENT TO CHANGE COMPANY OWNERSHIP CODE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Ato Austin]

[Text]

THE government is to change the Company Code by introducing new ownership and employees shareholding schemes to encourage workers participation in management, Mr Ato Austin, Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare, has said.

He was addressing the closing session of the five-day workshop for the Executive Board members of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) at the Advanced Teacher Training College at Winneba on Friday night.

With Mr Ato Austin was Mr Ebo Tawiah, a member of the PNDC.

The theme for the workshop, jointly organised by the TUC and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), was "workers participation in management."

Mr Austin said the Joint Consultative Committees (JCCs), as consultative bodies, should participate in negotiations of service conditions as well as "deal with the performance, productivity evaluation and disciplinary matters" at their work places.

He explained that following the failure of the Interim Management Committees (IMCs) at work places and the government's search for the right framework for instituting popular participation at all levels, the IMCs "were reduced from direct management to that of consultation."

Mr Austin pointed out that it was a joint responsibility for unionists and the government to find ways of instituting the right framework "to achieve true and a genuine national democracy."

He observed that democracy and popular participation at work places which could not be achieved through legislation or "given merely on request" demanded "awareness, a continuous desire and search for avenues to give it expression."

The government, he noted, was trying to find out how to employ the concept of district councils to participate in the discussion of all socially sensitive policies of government.

Mr Austin affirmed that it would be beneficial if all embraced the workers' participation concept in the search for national freedom and higher productivity.

While congratulating the executive members of the TUC for organising the workshop, Mr Austin asked them to open avenues for suggestions on national issues.

In his closing remarks, the Secretary-General of the TUC Mr A. K. Yankey, said the congress would do all within its power to support efforts of the PNDC to better the lot of the working masses.

He asked workers to refrain from struggling for power and urged them to ensure that decisions of the workshop are communicated to the rank and file at the various work places.

Earlier, a government delegation, including Mr John Ndebugre of the PNDC Secretariat, had discussions with the 35 participants from the 17 national unions.—GNA.

CSO: 3400/1014

GHANA

ALUMNI ASKED TO HELP MILITARY ACADEMY

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Kobla Ali Kukubor]

[Text]

THE Navy Commander, Captain B. Ohene-Kwapong, has called on the alumni of the Ghana Military Academy and Training School to institute a fund to support the Academy in some of its requirements.

The economic constraints of the country, he said, had "made it impossible for us to rely solely on the Ministry of Defence to provide all the needs of the College".

The Navy Commander was speaking at an Open-Day organized on Tuesday in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the GMA, Teshie.

"With our help, our alma mater would be in a better position to play its role of turning out disciplined and physically fit officers imbued with the essential military characteristics of leadership, management, sense of discipline and responsibilities as servants of the state," he said.

He advised the officer cadets, among whom were three Burkhanabe, to let discipline, patriotism and selflessness guide them in all endeavours.

Earlier, the Navy Commander inspected a guard of honour formed by the officer-cadets, under the command of Captain C. D. Aglago.

Present at the ceremony were the Force Commander, Major-General Arnold Quainoo, Colonel

W. M. Mensa-Wood, and Lt. Colonel A. Y. K. Disu, Commandant and Commanding Officer, respectively, of the Military Academy.

In a steeple-chase competition organized in connection with the jubilee celebration, officer-cadet Irvine Aryeety was adjudged the best.

CSO: 3400/1014

GHANA

RAILWAY TO SUBSTITUTE BRIQUETTES FOR IMPORTED COAL

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wendy Asiama and Kojo Sam]

[Text]

THE Ghana Railway Corporation (GRC) is to substitute briquettes produced locally for imported coal to run its steam engines.

Apart from saving the country the foreign exchange used in importing coal, the briquettes could also be used as fuel wood in the homes and in industry.

And what is encouraging is the fact that the raw materials used in the production of the briquettes is saw-dust, a 100 per cent waste from sawn timber which has posed environmental problems for the timber industry as far as its disposal is concerned. A briquette is a hard block of compressed saw dust which is used for combustion.

The new product is man-

ufactured by a rural-based firm — CHAOWUS LIMITED — at Akim Oda in the Eastern Region. The company has already started trial tests using simple technology.

Mr Fred Ohene-Kena, all the major timber processing areas in the country.

He said the establishment of the factory has brought into focus the economic importance of saw-dust because briquettes. Under Secretary for Lands and Mineral Resources, who disclosed this to the "Graphic" in Accra yesterday, said his ministry would give the necessary support to the company to establish similar plants in

tes could also be used in the homes as fuel wood (renewable energy) for cooking.

Mr Ohene-Kena expressed the hope that the production of briquettes in commercial quantities would reduce the over-reliance on fuel wood in our forests which has posed vegetational problem of desertification.

The Under Secretary stressed the need for every community to have its own source of fuel wood.

"We must plan for it because in future the society will be faced with the problem of getting fuel wood," Mr Ohene-Kena advised.

He urged timbermen to promote research into the utilisation of other waste products from the industry to ensure maximum benefits from the country's timber resources.

CSO: 3400/1014

2 October 1985

GHANA

BRIEFS

WENCHI RESETTLING REFUGEES--The Wenchí Traditional Council in Brong-Ahafo has released 20 hectares to 200 refugees mainly Niger nationals for farming. In addition, the council will provide the refugees with farming implements and seedlings. Nana Abrefa More Bediatuo VI, Paramount chief of Wenchí, disclosed this at a meeting of the council at Wenchí on Wednesday. He appealed to his people to treat the refugees as their brothers and sisters advised the refugees on the other hand to be law-abiding.--GNA. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Aug 85 p 8]

RAWLING'S PORTRAIT--The chairman of the PNDC has directed that all public officers who have displayed framed official portraits of him in offices should replace them with the Coat of Arms and the National Flag of the Republic of Ghana. An official statement issued in Accra last night said, care must be taken, however, to ensure that this exercise does not impose any unnecessary financial expenditures. Heads of government departments are to supervise the positioning of the Coat of Arms and the National Flag which should be at a carefully selected point. Portraits removed should be returned to the Ministry of Information either through the district secretaries' offices or the Regional Administrations whichever is more convenient. Offices in Ghana's Missions abroad may, however, retain them, the statement said. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Aug 85 p 1]

FOREIGN SERVICE PURGE--Ripples from the CIA affair in Ghana are being felt strongly in the foreign service where a number of home and foreign based officers are quietly and systematically being purged. According to our reliable sources, the following officers have been affected by the purge. They are Mr Vishnu Wassiamal, former ambassador to Brazil and until recently director of state protocol, Mr L. O. Antwi, principal secretary, Mr Akuffo, head of Chancery at the Ghana mission in Moscow, Mr K. O. Beecham, principal assistant secretary, Mr J. E. Dei, Senior Assistant Secretary, Mr Adarkwa Dadzie, based in Rome, Mr Akrofi, Assistant Secretary, Mr Korsah-Dick, principal secretary, all based in Accra. Others are Messrs Bedevo, clerical officer, Amartsen, senior executive officer and Miss Alice Acquah also a senior executive officer in Accra. The rest are Miss Darkwa and Mr Bediako, an accounts officer and senior private secretary based in Moscow. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 19 Aug 85 p 24]

SOVIETS REHABILITATE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE--The Engineering Department of the Tema Technical Institute (TTI) which has been abandoned since 1966 is now being rehabilitated following an agreement signed between the Ghana and Soviet Governments early this year. Training equipment are being assembled at the institute under the agreement and the rehabilitation work is expected to be completed by next October. According to Mr Pethenejskii, leader of a team of five Soviet engineering experts who are undertaking the rehabilitation programme, he and his colleagues are also working on a new syllabus for the next academic year. Work on some of the machines which have been idle for the past 20 years has been completed and they are awaiting painting. Mr Philip Quaicoe, Principal of the Institute, commended the team for their attitude to work and advised their Ghanaian counterparts to emulate them. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Aug 85 p 1] [Article by Ian Brown Lartey and Emmanuel Tettegah]

NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS IDENTIFIED--Ghana's non-traditional agricultural products such as pineapple, mango, copra, ginger and pepper have been described as a good potential for the world market. A report prepared by "FINTRACT", an international research consultancy for the Export Marketing Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat on export opportunities for Third World countries based in London, said agricultural products from Ghana, particularly pineapple, mango, copra, ginger and pepper, had such unique tastes and flavours that they could win good market among European consumers. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Aug 85 p 8]

COFFEE PACT SIGNED--Ghana has signed the amended agreement of the Inter-African Coffee Organization in Addis Ababa. Signatories of the agreement were Mr B. K. Atepor, Ghana's Ambassador to Ethiopia, and the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, Mr Tehouta Moussa. Ghana is the fourth, after Ethiopia, Guinea and Equatorial Guinea out of the 20-member countries to sign the amended agreement. [Text] Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Aug 85 p 1]

NEW PETROLEUM PRICES--The National Petroleum Corporation has announced increases in the prices of petroleum products which take immediate effect, according to a Radio Ghana report. The report said prices of premium and regular petrol have been increased from £95 and £90 to £105 and £100 per gallon respectively. The price of kerosine has also gone up from £50 to £55 per gallon and gas oil from £80 to £85 gallon. Hours after the new fuel prices were announced at the weekend, a section of drivers within Accra unilaterally increased fares without waiting for directives from the Ministry of Transport and Communications, according to "Graphic" investigations. For instance, tro-tro drivers plying between Accra and Labadi were charging £8 instead of £6 which they were previously charging. A tro-tro driver plying between Accra and Madina was however of the opinion that fares should go up because the previous increase in prices of fuel did not attract any new fares. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Aug 85 p 8]

NEW EXCHANGE RATE--A release from the Bank of Ghana at the week-end stated that with effect from today, August 12, the exchange rate of the cedi will be £57 to the US Dollar. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Aug 85 p 1]

2 October 1985

GOOD SHEANUT YIELD EXPECTED--Sheanut farmers in the Northern Region hope to produce a total of 30,000 tonnes of 4,800 bags of sheanut this year. This was announced by Soma-Wura Diabour Saka, Northern Regional chief farmer of the Cocoa, Coffee and Sheanut Farmers Association, at a press conference in Accra yesterday. He disclosed that the farmers were working harder than before, and attributed this to the increase in the producer price of sheanut from ¢1,080 to ¢1,700 per a bag of 64 kilogramme as announced by the Government. The Soma-Wura said nearly 10,000 tonnes of sheanut were purchased in the Northern Region during the first week of this month alone, and predicted that if the trend persisted, farmers and pickers in the Northern, Upper-East and Upper-West Regions could produce about 800,000 bags of the nut by next year. He said, as at August 8, a total of 16,000 tonnes of 256,000 bags of sheanut at a total cost of ¢453,200,000 had been purchased and fully paid for by the Produce Buying Company (PBC). [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Aug 85 p 8] [Article by Peter Abban and Blessing Udoh]

NEW COINS--The Bank of Ghana has put into circulation three new coins to be used alongside existing cedi notes and coins. The coins, all made in brass nickel, are circular in shape and are in 50-pesewas, one cedi and five cedis denominations. Explaining the rationale behind the introduction of the new coins, Mr P. K. Djamson, secretary of the bank, said the coins would be more economical to mint and more durable than the notes which wear out fast. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 19 Aug 85 pp 24-25]

CUBAN DOCTORS EXPECTED--Four doctors and four para-medical personnel are expected from Cuba soon to work with the medical staff in the Northern Region, the Regional Secretary, Mr Huudu Yahaya has announced. Receiving a three-man delegation on a month's visit to the country, Mr Yahaya said assistance of this nature would help Ghana and Cuba to learn from each other. He said interaction between the two countries since the 31 December revolution had narrowed the distance between them adding "politically we have the same objectives and share a common view." [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 12 Aug 85 p 23]

AKURE AIRPORT SOON READY--The Akure Airport is to become operational by the end of the year. This hint was dropped by the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nigerian Airports Authority, Alhaji Asad Mohammed, during a farewell courtesy call on the state governor, Commodore Bamidele Otiko in Akure. According to him, "if all things work out according to plan, operation would start at the Akure Airport by next December". This, he said, was as a result of his board's satisfaction with the extent of work done at the airport, which attracted the board's promise that it would render every assistance, to make the project a reality. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 12 Aug 85 p 25]

CSO: 3400/1126

KENYA

BRIEFS

COUP PLOT REVEALED--Five soldiers were arrested last May at Gilgil barracks after a cache of arms and 4,000 rounds of ammunition had been discovered. Investigation revealed the arms had been methodically secreted from the armoury. Led reportedly by a Kikuyu major, the soldiers intended to stage a military takeover on Madaraka Day (1 June) by assassinating President Daniel Arap Moi in the style of the late Anwar Sadat's assassination. The initial arrests have been followed by another 30 or so among junior ranks and NCOs from different tribes. They are now being held in top security prisons around the country. The president appears uncertain how to deal with the matter, not least because of army unhappiness over the hanging on 9 July at Kamiti maximum security prison of Hezekiah Ochuka Rabala and 11 others found guilty of treason for the attempted coup in August 1982. The names of those hung are Joseph Ogidi, Bramwel Injeni, Walter Odira Ojide, Oteyo Okumu, James Odemba, Robert Odhiambo Ndege, Charles Oriwa, George Akoth, Charles Mirasi, Fenwicks Odera, Edward Adel Omolo, and Ochuka. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 14 Aug 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/1060

LESOTHO

USSR FIRST RESIDENT ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Maseru THE COMET in English 10 Aug 85 p 6

[Text]

THE first residential ambassador of the Soviet Union to Lesotho Mr. Vladimir Evanovich Gavrioshkin says the approach of the U.S.S.R. to the development of the relations with Lesotho and other newly free countries is based on the Leninist foreign policy of full equality, and respect for the national sovereignty and non-interference.

Mr. Gavrioshkin, who succeeds ambassador Yuri Sepollov, who was exercising his powers from Maseru embassy, said this last week when presenting his letter of credence to His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the Royal palace in Maseru.

The new ambassador said, "We perceive the

peoples freed from colonialism as our friends and equal partners in the struggle for peace and progress and we fully associate ourselves with their efforts to strengthen their sovereignty, to defend their freedom and independence."

Mr. Gavrioshkin, said, he was convinced that all independent countries in Africa could make worthy contribution to the vital cause of the presentation of peace all over the World.

He showed his country's high appreciation of the peace-loving policy of Lesotho, the cause of African unity and its contribution to the struggle for complete elimination of

colonialism and racism on the continent.

His Majesty the King noted with satisfaction that the diplomatic relation between the two countries were established on the principles of mutual respect for each other's national sovereignty, equality, among nations and peoples and non interference in each other's domestic affairs.

He also hoped that the presence of USSR mission in Lesotho will continue to promote a better understanding between the people of Lesotho and those of the Soviet Union.

His Majesty appreciated the consistent role played by the Soviet Union in the liberation struggle in Africa.

CSO: 3400/1072

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW ITALIAN PROJECT TO AID MAPUTO'S GREEN ZONES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] Production in Maputo's green zones will receive a substantial boost in the near future with the inception of a new assistance project in that sector, furnished by Italy in the amount of \$2.5 million. Among other things, the project contemplates the establishment of a center for training and qualifying cadres associated with the area's production. Moreover, the same program provides for the establishment of bases for the utilization of land in the Matola and Infulene areas. The director of the Agency for Technical Cooperation of the Cooperatives of Italy (COOPTECNITAL), who divulged this information, met with officials of the green zones to whom he submitted the proposal (of the project) for their approval.

Interviewed by our newspaper, the director of COOPTECNITAL stated that the new project presented to the organizations which direct the green zones in the country's capital is providing a basis for improvement of the production conditions which presently characterize that sector.

Hence, in addition to general assistance which includes the supply of equipment, the project also provides for training in various areas, from instruction in the techniques in agriculture and animal breeding and the training of technicians in equipment maintenance to the establishment of a machine shop for maintenance services in that sector.

The training program includes the erection of a training center. The courses to be given at the future center will be attended by cooperants and other interested individuals connected with production in the green zones of the nation's capital.

Finding Solutions for Matola and Infulene

The new project aimed at providing assistance to Maputo's green zones, whose financing is being arranged by the Italian Government in the amount of \$2.5 million (approximately 100,000 contos), includes another element, that of using land in the Infulene and Matola areas.

With regard to the Infulene area, most of the arable land has too much water, and this impedes or renders more difficult the overall use of the rich soil of that valley. According to the COOPTECNITAL director, it will be necessary to provide for a certain amount of drainage in this area. If this were done, we would have a definite solution to the problem of flooding in that locality.

In the Matola area we have a different problem. Here there is a lack of water. The well water is salty, and this precludes its use in the irrigation of the cultivated fields. To use the land in this area, it is essential to install desalinization equipment. "To achieve this objective, we shall use simple equipment, taking advantage of solar energy," the director said.

Studying the Terrain

The first step in carrying out this project is a visit to Maputo of a team made up of agronomists, mechanics and experts in animal husbandry who will conduct studies in the green zones to determine how best to carry out the program, particularly with reference to preparations for utilizing the Infulene and Matola areas.

Growth of the Green Zones

During his recent visit to Maputo, the COOPTECNITAL director inspected various production centers in the capital's green zones, particularly the cooperatives and private productive sectors.

In statements made to NOTICIAS the director said that he noticed considerable growth in general but especially in the cooperative sector.

In this regard, he stressed the important role played by the cooperants in supplying the people with essential commodities and, particularly, in improving the standard of living of the cooperants themselves.

"For example, I noticed that some of the cooperants already have day nurseries for their children and that meals are assured among themselves. This arrangement contributes toward their standard of living. In COOPTECNITAL's opinion, this growth is important in that it constitutes a basis for carrying out the new project," the director said.

8568

CSO: 3442/392

MOZAMBIQUE

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ITALY DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The government of Italy will discuss the use of \$340 million for Mozambican projects included in the bilateral cooperation, at the next session of the Joint Economic Commission, to be held soon. Italy has already financed undertakings which are in the phase of execution, valued at \$400 million. In comparison with the economic cooperation, which has been showing constant progress, the trade relations between the two countries have not been very intense, to date, owing to various conditioning factors. However, Italy has already given assurance of its participation in the 21st edition of the Maputo International Fair, with 13 business firms.

Last year, the total volume of commercial exchanges between Mozambique and Italy (both imports and exports) amounted to \$19 million; representing a 43.8 percent reduction from the 1983 figure.

The director of the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade, Dr Mario Calandriello, told NOTICIAS yesterday that, last year, Italian exports to Mozambique showed a decline of \$13.5 million, while in 1983 the sum of \$30.5 million had been attained.

Mozambican exports also underwent reductions, because during 1983 they totaled \$3 million, and last year, only \$500,000.

However, the economic cooperation between Mozambique and Italy continues to show constant progress; and one of the proofs of this is that, to date, that European country has granted our country financing worth \$400 million. At the next session of the Mozambican-Italian Joint Economic Commission, the use of \$340 million for Mozambican projects will be discussed.

In our country, Italy is taking part in economic programs in the fields of agro-industry, the construction of infrastructural projects (the Corumana and Pequenos Libombos dams), mines, electrification, telecommunications and others.

Between 1980 and 1984, Italy made donations to our country amounting to \$15.7 million, primarily to aid the food programs, especially in the areas critically stricken by famine.

FACIM: Basis of the Cooperative Relations

Italy's participation in the 21st edition of the Maputo International Fair [FACIM], which will be held from 23 August until 1 September, will consist of a booth measuring 360 square meters, which will include exhibits with information and documentation on Italian industries and food products, and also relating to the cooperation between Italy and various countries. A total of 13 firms in the agro-industrial and other areas will be represented. Some of the companies attending are Coboco and Strade Coop Mozambico (which are building the Corumana and Pequenos Libombos dams), Italcom and Siette (which will carry out part of the project for the national telecommunications system), Olivetti, Sadelmi, Cogepi, Transystem, Fiat-Iveco and Tecnostone.

Also to be represented are two food product consortiums. It is noteworthy that Tecnostone is interested in working in our country on the marble project in Montepuez, in Cabo Delgado Province.

Dr Mario Calandriello disclosed that his country imports lumber and cotton from Mozambique, and exports rice, extraction machinery for the mining sector, materials for the metal working industry, machines for electricity, electrical generators, chemical and pharmaceutical products, trucks and accessories, fruit seed, farm machinery and office machinery.

He was of the opinion that the Maputo International Fair is one of the most important commercial competitive events in all of southern Africa, and that Italy's participation in FACIM has been marked by a demonstration of Italy's effort for economic cooperation with Mozambique.

Dr Mario Calandriello also claimed that the relations in the economic realm between Mozambique and Italy are quite positive; adding that the governments of the two countries have been expressing a desire to intensify and expand the already extensive ties that exist further still.

Mario Calandriello remarked: "Italy is considered Mozambique's leading economic partner. Friendship and cooperation has guided our relations of friendship and cooperation. The Maputo International Fair is, therefore, the basis for our relations in the economic areas in particular to become increasingly close."

2909

CSO: 3442/30

MOZAMBIQUE

FRANCE BOOSTS GAZA, INHAMBANE CASHEW MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Gabriel Mussavele]

[Text] The Mozambican Government is now enjoying greater support in its programs for the marketing of cashew nuts in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane. With a financing of 46 million francs from the French Government, it is hoped that there will be a purchase of 36,000 tons of cashew nuts in these two provinces and in that of Nampula during the 1985-1986 period. In divulging this information, Jose Carlos Trindade, director-general of AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company], said that, of that amount, 5 million francs is left over from the first program carried out in Nampula with the support of France's Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE].

The sum allocated to the cashew nut sector is part of a financial agreement signed between Mozambique and France according to which the CCCE was to furnish 100 million French francs to support specific programs for the marketing of cotton, cattle and sisal.

In fact, 6 million francs is allocated for the import of consumer goods, 10 million for the purchase of raw materials for national industry in general and about 17.5 million for the purchase of transportation and weighing equipment and bags for the 1985-1986 cashew nut marketing campaign.

According to Jose Carlos Trindade, AGRICOM's director-general, the process of importing goods and equipment is already underway, and it is hoped that there will be no further delays this year in the delivery of products to the marketing middlemen.

Similar to what happened in Nampula in the past campaign, 37 vehicles are scheduled to arrive in the country within the next few months; these will be sold to the middlemen who will be differentiated according to their participation or quantity of cashew nuts marketed in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Nampula and the biggest producers of cashew nuts.

This is the 2d year in which the French Government, through the CCCE, is participating in special programs for the marketing of cashew nuts, the first having been in Nampula.

In this province seven districts were chosen, being the biggest producers of cashew nuts: Moma, Mogovolas, Angoche, Erati, Meconta, Monapo and Mogincual. The objective was to market 15,500 tons.

In this regard, the AGRICOM director-general said that, although this objective was not achieved, the results which were achieved were satisfactory inasmuch as 95 percent of the goal was reached, or 15,100 tons.

It was on the basis of the results obtained in the past harvest that the CCCE decided to extend its support to more districts of Nampula and to the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane.

In the last campaign the districts of Moma and Angoche marketed great quantities of cashew nuts, but this did not happen in Erati which marketed much less than its potential.

The Nampula districts, chosen for the first special marketing program, received various products, articles of clothing and commercial equipment.

Meanwhile, there was a delay in the arrival of the vehicles which should have been delivered to the business people throughout the campaign but which did not arrive in the country until April.

Great efforts are being made at the central level at the present time aimed at better organization in the next campaign.

The cashew nut sector is one of the few sectors which is now benefiting from the new system of currency-exchange administration through which part of the income in foreign currency from the export of cashew nuts is reinvested in the sector.

8568

CSO: 3442/392

MOZAMBIQUE

BRITISH FIRM GETS CONTRACT FOR MAPUTO WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Construction should begin this month on a project to double the capacity of Maputo's water system, Mozambican authorities announced yesterday during the ceremony in which the contract was awarded. Bids had been sought from international sources and the contract, worth as much as 222,400 contos--of which 125,000 contos is to be paid in foreign exchange--was awarded to Wade Adams Construction Limited of Great Britain. The project is part of the undertaking known worldwide as the Maputo Emergency Water Supply Project, which has a total budget of 800,000 contos, of which 441,000 contos is being financed by the African Development Bank.

As Mr Lopes Pereira, National Water Director, stated when he presided over the signing ceremony, the project represents the beginning of the final phase of a prolonged effort to build up the capacity of the system supplying water to the capital city, a process that, for all practical purposes, began right after Mozambique attained its independence.

Also present at the ceremony were Federico Martins, Director of Water and Sanitation for the city of Maputo; Miguel Alves, Director of Maputo Water Company, (the company that owns the project) and representatives of the British consulting firms Sir M. MacDonald & Partners Limited and Demeter House.

Features of the Project

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Alves, Director of Agua de Maputo, explained that the overall enterprise, the Maputo Emergency Water Supply Project, involves the construction of a new water treatment plant, a catchment and pumping station on the Umbeluzi River, a reservoir for treated water, a pumping station for treated water, and 25 kilometers of new 800-1000 mm water mains.

Except for the new treatment plant, the project is being carried out with the assistance of the consulting firm of Sir MacDonald and Partners.

The project was divided into three contracts to cover the different components. International invitations to bid on these contracts were sent out early last year. No fewer than 46 domestic and foreign companies participated.

The bidding competitions covered contracts for the construction work on the project (awarded yesterday), for the furnishing of pipes and accessories, and for the supplying and installation of the pumping equipment.

The latter two contracts have already been signed. The contract for the pipes and accessories was executed in 1984. The Mozambican company Prosul will provide 7 kilometers of pre-stressed concrete pipe, and Pont-a-Mousson, a French company, will supply 18 kilometers of ductile cast iron pipe. A contract for the pumping equipment was signed this year with Thyssen Engineering of Germany.

The construction contract signed yesterday is, therefore, the last one in this phase of the project. Work is expected to begin this very month, and is to continue for an 82-week period. Completion is scheduled for the end of the first quarter of 1987.

Construction of the new water treatment station, for which the local company SOGEL is responsible, is already well underway. The facility should be ready during the first half of next year. France financed the purchase of the equipment for the station.

Impact of the Project

The purpose of the project is to double the present capacity of the water system supplying the city of Maputo. After it is completed, installed capacity will grow from 72,000 to 168,000 cubic meters of water per day.

The Pequenos Libombos dam is being built to ensure the flow rate necessary to operate the expanded system producing and distributing water to the city.

Work on the various parts of the overall project will be done at the present catchment, treatment, and elevation facility located at Umbeluzi, near Boane, approximately 20 km from the capital.

The project is being carried out by the Ministry of Construction and Water through its National Water Bureau and its Bureau of Construction Technology. The African Development Bank is financing the foreign exchange portion, amounting to \$14 million.

12830

CSO: 3442/384

MOZAMBIQUE

VARIOUS COOPERATION PROJECTS WITH NORWAY DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] This year, the Kingdom of Norway will place at Mozambique's disposal a donation worth over \$20 million, to execute economic development programs, among other activities. In the fishing area, this month a Norwegian vessel is arriving in Maputo which will work for about 2 years on researching fishing resources in the maritime economic region of Maputo and Sofala Provinces. Meanwhile, the Kingdom of Norway will be participating for the first time in the Maputo International Fair [FACIM], and will be represented by seven large companies, including Norconsult, which is making a study of the electrical power distribution station in Cuamba, Niassa.

In the meantime, a high-level Mozambican delegation will visit the Scandinavian countries, including Norway, probably during November, for meetings on cooperation between Mozambique and those countries; since it is deemed necessary to find a basis for action aimed at extending and intensifying further still the already considerable relations, especially in the economic and cultural realm.

This year, the granting of a donation of over \$20 million for the cooperation programs between Mozambique and Norway is intended to aid the entire program for rehabilitating the national economy. Recently, Mozambique and Norway discussed programs for cooperation to be carried out.

Most likely during the second half of this month, Norway will send a boat to our country that will work on the investigation of fishing resources in the maritime economic region of Maputo and Beira. The vessel will remain here about 2 years.

The most important areas included in the cooperation between Mozambique and the Kingdom of Norway are electric power, merchant marine and backing for the plastics industry.

In the field of electric power, Norway, through NORAD (Norwegian Agency for International Development) is rendering aid to Electricity of Mozambique, and is also engaged in studies of the dam and electric power distribution center for Cuamba, in Niassa Province.

As for the merchant marine, among other activities Norway is participating in the program relating to the Mozambique School of Navigation.

With the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), Norway is attempting to carry out a project for the creation of a training school for port cadres in Maputo. It is also participating in the program for aid in the area of gas and oil prospecting in our country.

Presence at FACIM

Arthur Sydnes, from NORAD, told NOTICIAS that his country's presence is now assured at the 21st edition of the Maputo International Fair, which will take place from 23 August to 1 September. Norway will be represented at this commercial competitive event by seven Norwegian companies operating primarily in the field of electricity and matters relating to water.

The Kingdom of Norway considers FACIM to be a solid base for the expansion and intensification of the cooperative relations. As Arthur Sydnes remarked, this competition is a boost for the increase of commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Arthur Sydnes commented: "Mozambique is a country with a large number of resources. Hence, our cooperative relations have been developed mainly in the context of the program to rehabilitate the national economy. We are also taking part in programs for cultural development."

He noted that the Scandinavian countries are interested in a more extensive cooperation in the economic, social and cultural areas with the countries of southern Africa.

2909

CSO: 3442/387

MOZAMBIQUE

FISHING RESEARCH, WORKER AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NORWAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] On Tuesday, 6 August, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kingdom of Norway signed two agreements: one on financial assistance for the recruitment of foreign personnel to work in our country, and another for technical and financial assistance to the fishing research sector. To achieve the two goals, the Kingdom of Norway placed at the disposal of the People's Republic of Mozambique a total of 33 million kronor (1,000 contos), to be used for aid.

The sum made available by that Scandinavian country will be distributed in two areas, with 24 million kronor used for financial assistance for the recruitment of foreign personnel during the period 1985-1988.

The remaining 9 million kronor will be used to conduct research for the country's fishing sector. It should be noted that there is an agreement between the two countries in the fishing area which stipulates, among other things, the taking of action aimed at training native cadres, as well as technical assistance from Norway.

At the ceremony for the signing of the two documents, Henny Matos, from our country's State Secretariat for International Cooperation, said that the financial aid for the recruitment of foreign technicians would make a major contribution to minimize our difficulties in the realm of qualified cadres.

He recalled the fact that Mozambique is a country which attained its independence with a rather high illiteracy rate, which is reflected in the shortage of cadres in nearly all sectors.

Henny Matos, in discussing the agreement on fishing research, added: "To us, the agreement on fishing research assumes special importance in two respects: combating famine and the fact that this is one of the sectors generating foreign exchange which the country needs so badly for its development."

Representing the Norwegian side, the agreements were signed by the representative from NORAD (Norwegian Agency for International Development), Artur Sydnes, who, in his brief remarks, cited the increase in cooperation between the two countries, especially in the area of the training of cadres.

On that occasion, the NORAD representative announced the arrival, within a short time, of a Norwegian vessel which will operate in the area of fishing research.

He said: "The arrival of this boat will give a greater impetus to the cooperation between the two countries, because it will help Mozambique to make effective use of the fishing resources that it has available."

2909

CSO: 3442/387

MOZAMBIQUE

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN STUDIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Yesterday, government delegations from Mozambique and Spain met in Vigo to negotiate the revision of the agreement between the two countries in the fishing sector. Sources close to the two delegations acknowledged that the agreement was to have been signed yesterday as well.

The Mozambican delegation is headed by the state secretary of fishing, Tenreiro de Almeida, and the Spanish delegation by the general director of fishing organization, Fernando Fernandez Laxa.

During yesterday's meeting, which lasted 3 hours, a revision was made in the implementation of the agreement in effect.

According to ANOP [Portuguese News Agency], among the possibilities afforded for the future is tuna fishing on the part of Spanish vessels in Mozambican waters.

According to the same sources, Mozambique expressed willingness to allow tuna catching this year by Spanish boats in Mozambican waters, on an occasional and exceptional basis, to be carried out through commercial trade-offs.

During the meeting, there was also a study of a program for cooperation in the breeding of mussels that is under way in Mozambique, with Spanish technical assistance, with positive results, after two technicians from that European country did work in this area carried out in Galicia.

The two delegations also explored the possibility of creating a Naval Social Institute, which would not only serve to render assistance to fishing, but also serve as a base of support for the population engaged in this activity.

However, the state secretary of fishing, Tenreiro de Almeida, did not confirm the construction of 10 shrimp trawling boats, with a budget of 3 billion pesetas, which was planned at the Galician Shipyards, under the same terms on which the Spanish vessels are built.

Tenreiro de Almeida said: "This possibility was studied; however, there is not yet a final decision"; adding that certain points still remained to be specified with the Spanish Government.

According to ANOP, Tenreiro de Almeida is due to leave Spain today, via Paris, but he gave assurance that his trip to France did not mean any type of contact with French shipyards for boat construction.

MOZAMBIQUE

MANICA PROVINCE TO INCREASE INVOLVEMENT IN SECURITY EFFORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The 6th Session of the Provincial Committee of the Frelimo party, recently held in Chimoio, capital of Manica, decided that each of the Province's Districts must form an area of influence in the fight against the armed bandits, and that all means - material, human and others - must be employed in this battle.

The session also decided that, as a trial, the Sussundenga and Mussarize Districts would be the first to implement this measure and that their First Secretaries and Administrators, as the highest authorities of the Party and the State, should personally lead the operations of the Local Defense and Safety Forces.

In addition, the meeting decided that every citizen residing in each district should, after training, become responsible for a certain area in order to guarantee the safety and peace of the citizens, both at home and at work. During these actions worker and population groups will be detailed to patrol the areas.

The leader of the session, Colonel Manuel Antonio pointed out to those responsible that this action of involving the population in the fight against armed bandits must not constitute an obstacle to fulfilling the central State and territorial plans. He added that those people in businesses and neighborhoods who are not engaged in any productive activity, or those whose presence is not very necessary, will be involved in the task of defending the fatherland.

These decisions were taken in the spirit of full compliance with the President Samora Machel's directions, communicated to every citizen in his speech of May 11, given at the conclusion of Youth Week. This speech was the subject of group study by the members of the Provincial Committee and guests to the sixth session of the agency.

The same session decided to launch again the Political and Organizational Offensive on all production fronts and the "Operation Production" for the success of the battle against underdevelopment.

Speaking in the closing session, Governor Manuel Antonio said that the decisions now taken with regard to the fight against the armed bandits must begin immediately, with each member of the Provincial Committee and leaders of the State apparatus setting an example in the fight to eradicate the armed bandits and directing these battles.

In another part of his speech, the Governor of Manica said that support must be given to the citizens who are victims of the bandits' criminal actions, by rebuilding their houses and by distributing, within the available means, clothing, foodstuffs, production tools and other essential goods.

Manuel Antonio voiced the need for creating, in Manica province, a center of academic and technical-professional training for disabled veterans so that they may contribute to the national reconstruction.

12987

CS0: 3442/383

MOZAMBIQUE

INHAMBANE AIRFIELD REHABILITATION UNDER STUDY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] The Minister of Harbors, Railroads and the Merchant Marine, Alcantara Santos, ordered an evaluation of the situation regarding the currently inoperative fuel storage tanks and runway light system at the Inhambane Airport.

During his stay, Alcantara Santos visited various sectors under his Ministry, specifically the Provincial Headquarters of Transportation and Communications, the National Railroad School, the Inhambane Port facilities, as well as the naval shipyard and the Eduardo Mondlane Industrial and Commercial School.

At the Provincial Headquarters of Transportation and Communications, the Minister of Harbors, Railroads and the Merchant Marine met briefly with representatives of the various transportation sectors in the province. At that time, Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela expressed his concerns, particularly in regard to railway transportation.

Alcantara Santos also had a brief meeting with members of the Provincial Government and students from the National Railroad School, a visit which Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela termed a rare opportunity. He further expressed the determination of the province's population to continue the fight against hunger and the armed bandits. The Imnambane Government gave Minister Alcantara Santos a summary of the report of activities performed during the last 10 years by the various sectors of his Ministry and the plans for the first semester of this year.

During the meeting, the Minister of Harbors, Railways and the Merchant Marine presented a "Courage and Patriotism" medal, 2nd class, to Miguel Candido for his accomplishments in the fight to defend the fatherland. Seaman Miguel Candido participated in the destruction of an armed bandits camp in Mechanica, Vilanculo District, in which five armed bandits were killed. He also took part in various operations to hunt the bandits in Massinga.

The Minister Alcantara Santos termed the decoration of this citizen as an act rooted in the history of the fight of the Mozambican people.

Before leaving Inhambane, the Minister of Harbors, Railroads and the Merchant Marine visited the installations of the provincial capital's airfield. He ordered an evaluation of the situation of the currently inoperative fuel storage tanks and runway lighting system.

In this visit to Inhambane, the Minister of Harbors, Railroads and the Merchant Marine was accompanied by the State Secretary for Railway Transportation, Lazaro Mathe, and the State Secretary for Technical and Professional Education, Andre de Carvalho.

12987

CSO: 3442/383

MOZAMBIQUE

HIGH-LEVEL MEETING TO STUDY MAPUTO URBAN SITUATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] A group of measures aimed at solving the problems of the city of Maputo was approved yesterday, at a meeting headed by President Samora Machel. With the intent of making Maputo a model city, the group of measures is intended to improve the living conditions of nearly a million residents of the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, by improving the services to be rendered by the Executive Council. Hence, the revamped form of this organ has been cited as the essential agency that will have to perform 13 tasks considered to be fundamental. Participating in this meeting were members of the FRELIMO Party's Politbureau and Central Committee, of the People's Assembly Standing Commission and of the Council of Ministers, as well as state secretaries, party and state officials from the most varied echelons in the state apparatus and from enterprises as well as others.

This meeting was divided into two parts: The first, which took place on 29 and 30 July, served to hold a discussion on the survey of the problems affecting various areas of the nation's capital, with special emphasis on supplies, transportation and defense and security forces.

This survey was made by commissions, involving cadres from various sectors of activity, from both the party and the state apparatus and enterprises, serving on the central commission which planned and organized the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of national independence.

The second part of the meeting took place yesterday, to submit proposals for a set of measures. These proposals were distributed by commissions which have been working from the end of last month until yesterday.

The measures will be implemented under the direction of the central commission, headed by Jorge Rebelo, members of the Politbureau and first secretary of the FRELIMO Party's committee in the city of Maputo.

At the decision of the Politbureau, after the 25 June celebrations, that central commission remained active, resulting in the work accomplished to date. The existence of this central commission accounts for the manner in which the 10th anniversary festivities were successfully planned and organized.

The Complex Problems

A source closely associated with the meeting told us that the reports given prove to us that our capital's problems are complex. This point was repeatedly cited by the head of state, who called attention to the society's diversified composition in the city of Maputo, where people from all parts of the country with their own ethnic, linguistic and racial features are living.

According to the party, the solution to the problems requires improvements in the leadership and work style and methods, a change in attitudes, and control, the assumption of responsibility and training on the part of the City Assembly and its executive council, as well as making its structures suitable.

Objectively speaking, this entails the restructuring of the executive council so that it may address the needs posed by a city with nearly a million inhabitants.

Whereas, on the one hand, the solution to the problems of the nation's capital demands new investments, development programs and suitable economic management and overseeing of the urban services, on the other, it is essential to pay particular heed to the activities involved in rendering services to the population, with priority given to cleaning, sanitary conditions, the funeral industry and the management of parks and gardens.

However, the solution to the problems of the city of Maputo requires greater and more active, organized participation by its inhabitants. The measures approved cannot have a mechanical or bureaucratized implementation, but account must be taken of the specific features and characteristics of a society which is not homogeneous, considering it from the most varied standpoints.

Fundamental Tasks

A total of 13 tasks were determined as fundamental for the executive council. This entails reconsideration of this organ's scope of activity, focusing attention on action of an urban nature, with a greater impact on the city's populace.

Hence, the executive council must ensure the direction, management and overseeing of the urban services, especially garbage collection and treatment, and the cleaning up of the environment, the parks and the gardens.

In addition, the plan for the city's structure must be carried out, once it has been approved, in cooperation with the authorized central agencies; specifically ensuring proper use of the land and its control.

The executive council was charged with directing the maintenance and management of urban infrastructures, including the water supply system, the road system and the available properties.

Ensuring the disciplined management of urban, highway and river passenger transportation, with schedules geared to its supervision, as well as the control of private transportation activities in the city, and an inventory of the transportation facilities are other tasks assigned to the executive council.

In addition to these tasks, the executive council is required:

To ensure the organization of supplies to the population of the city of Maputo;

To license and supervise the hotel and similar industries;

To license projects, construction or building;

To organize and supervise the city's markets;

To organize the funeral industry and the establishment and management of cemeteries;

To establish rates and fines for violations of urban rules and regulations;

To organize the prevention and fighting of fires and disasters;

To enforce the regulations and authorized positions of the executive council.

It is also incumbent on the executive council to prepare and execute the city's plan and budget, organizing an economic, financial and labor management, aimed specifically at increasing the executive council's sources of revenue, increasing work productivity and improving social conditions.

In order to carry out the aforementioned tasks, the executive council must be structured and provided with a small, qualified, administrative apparatus, as was decided at the meeting. As has been noted, its services must be executed through public enterprises to be organized with the participation of the ministries and state secretariats.

But until the enterprises for rendering services are created, the currently existing services or administrations will be retained. However, the latter are provided with administrative and financial autonomy, so as to maintain the rendering of services to the population and to act as a starting point for the creation of enterprises.

Interdependence Is a Requirement

"The problems of the city of Maputo affect the daily lives of each one of us," remarked President Samora Machel, in one of his speeches, calling attention to an important point: the capital's problems are the nation's problems, because they must be solved as a response to fundamental human needs. Therefore, there must be interdependence among the sectors so as to solve the problems.

The involvement and participation by everyone in the tasks to be carried out, because all of us are undergoing and experiencing the problems, and because all of us have a responsibility to solve those problems, is an essential requisite.

The head of state remarked that the individuals appointed to accomplish the tasks that have been approved must do so with a sense of responsibility, acting with thoughtfulness and exercising authority with a great deal of justice and firmness, and without hesitation; while at the same time severely penalizing those who are negligent, rumor-mongers and saboteurs, and avoiding cronyism and cliques. The sectors must be organized and disciplined so that there will be no abuse of authority, or cases of presumptuousness, corruption and bribery.

President Samora Machel made a point of stressing that practice will be the best means of testing the ideas which prompted the creation of the group of measures, as well as the criterion of truth for selecting the national cadres, which is revealed at difficult times and in combat, in the constant struggle between the old and the new.

"The process of assimilation and rejection must be constant," commented Samora Machel, so as to achieve the political, technical and professional qualities of each cadre; knowing how to decide at all times when contradictions that are ostensibly secondary are becoming antagonistic contradictions. When contradictions are not well resolved, they can become irreducible, unsolvable contradictions.

Samora Machel gave a reminder that the enemy uses tribalism, regionalism and racism as its favorite weapons for destroying the national unity, a fundamental instrument for the formation of the Mozambican nation.

2909

CSO: 3442/385

MOZAMBIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE SUGAR REFINERY PREPARES FOR '85 HARVEST

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Organizational and disciplinary measures have recently been implemented at the Mozambique Sugar Refinery (AM) headquartered in Mafambisse, Dondo district (about 50 km from Beira) with a view to ensuring that the company's 1985 sugar-harvesting campaign gets underway between the end of August and early September.

Until just over three weeks ago, it appeared that getting the campaign started would be a "losing battle" because the atmosphere in Mafambisse at this time so crucial for any sugar mill, when it prepares to start cutting the cane for processing, was extremely unfavorable.

The main problem was the scarcity of field labor. AM needs 1,500 men for the cutting phase and had only 400. No one knew where it would find the rest, because the harvests of 1982 and 1983 had seen a massive exodus of seasonal manpower owing to the devastating effects of the drought--circumstances which resulted in the aggravation of a hunger problem that was dramatic enough in itself.

Progress is being made in facing this situation, now that the company has approached the leadership of the province of Sofala and those authorities have promised to provide the greatest support possible within the areas of provincial responsibility, particularly by sending to Mafambisse those articles of clothing most needed by the rural population, including goods to stock the shops during the harvest period.

But the manpower issue drew attention to another deep-rooted problem. A comprehensive survey of the company's administrative personnel led to the conclusion that the staff of 800 could be cut by more than half without any adverse effects.

By way of explanation, there had been 55 employees at the executive level and this has now been cut to 18; the Department of Internal Administration has been reduced from 160 to 50.

The benefits of this operation made it possible to settle, immediately, the status of older workers who were either nearing retirement age or were already eligible for it, to reassign staff to improve efficiency, and to send excess personnel into the fields.

The concern of the task force which specifically took charge of this effort was to find a way to allocate the maximum number of workers to cane-cutting and other field work, "freeing up" an entire situation that grew out of a structure inherited years ago which had never been subjected to a hard-nosed review.

Structural Questions

Although not classified as obsolete, the fact is that the way AM had been structured until recently was not suited to current realities.

When the work of the high-level delegation sent to Mafambisse was finished, the National Sugar Institute [INA] and the company directors were given the task of immediately reorganizing and readapting the overall structure of the company on the basis of responsibilities and with an eye to capabilities.

At the same time, additional skilled employees may prove to be needed for certain functions, primarily in agronomy, where the number of technicians is nowhere near sufficient to cover the amount of land involved.

This situation has been causing disciplinary problems. There has been too much liberalism, and an insufficiently strict approach to work. This has made it hard to meet deadlines on tasks that are vital--not only for getting the harvest underway, but also for the survival of the company as a whole.

This is why the company was experiencing significant problems with the repair of equipment needed for the harvest campaign. There was no specific plan of action on the human technical capacity actually present in the company as a whole.

This is why the company was experiencing significant problems with the repair of equipment needed for the harvest campaign. There was no specific plan of action based on the human technical capacity actually present in the company.

Now, the best possible conditions have been created for progressing to a higher degree of organization in terms of the work force, and control mechanisms are already operating in many departments of AM.

Since the situation here is not very different from that at other sugar refineries in this country, it was recommended in Mafambisse that other companies reflect on the labor problems they face and apply what was learned from the experience here.

MOZAMBIQUE

INTERRUPTED HOG RAISING PROJECT IN MADAL RESUMED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] The Agricultural Association of Madal, in Zambezia Province, recently resumed the project to develop hog-raising, which was interrupted because of difficulties in obtaining feed for the animals' nutrition. Concurrently, this enterprise is also planning to introduce the breeding of ducks and rabbits. According to Rogerio Henriques, head of the livestock sector, the projects are aimed essentially at meat production, not only to supply the enterprise's workers, but also to supply the population of the city of Quelimane.

The development of hog-raising, which is being intensified in both state and private enterprises, as well as among small-scale breeders in the family sector, is one of the viable alternatives for producing meat, while conditions are being created to rehabilitate the raising of cattle.

In an interview that he granted to our correspondent in Zambezia, Rogerio Henriques declared: "The project for hog raising in Madal arose as the only option for mitigating the situation of a meat shortage currently affecting the population in general and the enterprise's workers in particular."

The Agricultural Association of Madal has been raising hogs for a long time, according to our source, but not in the same manner in which this activity is being viewed currently; because whereas it was done without coordination in the past, it is now producing with a definite goal: to supply the population and the workers at the enterprise.

According to Rogerio Henriques, the resumption of hog production occurred at the beginning of this year, with about eight animals of the "laudina rustica" variety on the Chifungo-Mota plantations in Quelimane. However, owing to this species' meager reproductive ability, it was impossible to continue with the project with these animals alone.

In Maputo, the Madal enterprise managed to acquire a different type of animal which, when bred with the former, produced satisfactory results. "With the introduction of the animals from Maputo, we observed a significant increase in stock, which encouraged us to give an incentive to production in other production units belonging to the enterprise, namely, the M'tulune and the Nhangulue."

The head of the Madal Agricultural Association's livestock sector added: "At the present time, the enterprise has a total of 700 animals, 70 of which are breeding hogs."

Feed: Great Difficulty

One of the reasons that prompted Madal to stop raising hogs was the great difficulty in procuring animal feed, a main factor in the development of the livestock industry.

Rogerio Henriques claimed: "The lack of feed for the animals is another factor, and many breeders, large and small, have resorted to local alternatives to make up for this gap."

To ensure minimal feed for the livestock, and consequently for their development, Madal made available 5 hectares for cassava, one for squash and another for sweet potatoes. The subject of our interview explained: "These products, as well as copra bagasse, constitute a basic feed for hogs, although the latter product (bagasse) is not always available, owing to the respective factory's irregularity."

Palm: Basis for Construction

The total use of local construction material is not a mere "slogan" at Madal. In fact, because of the lack of resources, the workers at this enterprise are using palm as a basic material for building pigpens.

According to Rogerio Henriques, the construction remains sufficiently sound, and the animals are protected from the sun and rain. However, the floors are not cemented, for lack of cement; and this interferes with the complete cleaning of the pigpens. All the components of the feed boxes and drinking troughs are made of local material, even including the nails, which are manufactured locally.

Need for Cadres

Rogerio Henriques added: "This is a serious project, which is why the enterprise's administration has been particularly heedful, especially with regard to capable cadres. For example, five persons were recently trained in courses given in the city of Maputo."

He maintained that the growth of this activity must be accompanied by the training of more cadres, so as to ensure the project's operativeness and progress. Rogerio Henriques remarked: "For this reason, in each production unit there must be someone with a knowledge of hog-raising, at least during this phase." Nevertheless, he noted that this activity is not Madal's leading industry; but it has now become important to develop the project, in order to cope with the problems of the meat shortage besetting the province.

Ducks and Rabbits

The work on the construction of coops and rabbit hutches is well under way, so that the enterprise may start raising ducks and rabbits which, like the hogs, will allow for a diversified diet for the Madal workers.

According to the head of the enterprise's livestock sector, this activity is being carried out concurrently with the recovery of cattle which, as a result of the lack of veterinary assistance, fencing, indiscriminate slaughter, thefts and the activity of the armed bandits, has had its total stocks in the province reduced considerably.

2909

CSO: 3442/385

MOZAMBIQUE

INCREASED PRODUCTION, MARKETING OF COTTON, CASHEWS NEEDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] During the 1985-86 agricultural campaign, Nampula Province will devote more attention to cotton production and the marketing of cashew nuts, in an economic effort aimed at revitalizing productive activity and raising the indexes of one of the provinces ranked as the largest producers of the leading crops allocated to supply the people and for export. This measure was announced by Governor Feliciano Gundana, during the course of a recent meeting of the provincial government, which discussed the preliminary agricultural plan for the 1985-86 campaign.

The meeting of the Nampula Provincial Assembly, which lasted 3 days, analyzed the preliminary agricultural plan for the 1985-86 campaign, and the recent agricultural and cashew marketing campaigns. The forthcoming cashew campaign was also planned at the meeting.

Speaking on this occasion, Governor Feliciano Gundana declared that, this year, greater attention would be given to the cotton production campaign, to ensure the selection of the best qualities of the product. He also recommended that "every effort be concentrated on the removal of oil seed products, to ensure a satisfactory rate of operation in the factories existing in the province and the country."

Province's Potential

The 19th session of the Provincial Assembly noted that the goals proposed for the preliminary agricultural plan for the 1985-86 campaign do not yet represent maximum use of the capacity and potential that the province has available, "citing only what is possible to accomplish under the current conditions."

"The goals set in the plan are quite possible to attain," claimed Governor Gundana, who stressed the high indexes accrued by the family sector, particularly in the previous campaigns, with emphasis on the marketing of cashew nuts.

For the success of the agricultural and cashew nut marketing campaigns, that organ concluded that appropriate measures must be adopted right now, aimed at surmounting the difficulties which cropped up in the previous campaigns, with clearcut responsibility assigned to the local agencies.

With regard to the execution of the province's economic plan and program during the first half of this year, the Provincial Assembly noted that the indexes achieved in most of the indicators fall short of those for the same period last year, "but they represent the effort and self-sacrifice of the cadres and workers in the various sectors of the province's economic and social activity."

Governor Feliciano Gundana commented: "Nampula Province has an experience marked by high production indexes in all areas. Hence we feel that we have the ability to produce, market and remove all the products. We must resume that experience, aware that the leading factor is the individual, and that it is incumbent on the party to do the hard work of mobilizing for the consecutive victories."

Vanguard Districts Rewarded

During one of the phases of the work at this meeting, Governor Feliciano Gundana presented awards to the districts which most distinguished themselves in the execution of the cashew nut marketing campaign during the 1984-85 harvest.

For example, the districts of Moma, Angoche, Nampula, city of Nacala, Monapo, Ribaue, Ilha de Mocambique, Mogovolas and Meconta received awards, as did the warehouse operators Cassimo Selmamade, Momed Unis, Issufo Nurmamade and Macuana.

As the top ranking among those given awards, the district of Moma received a Land Rover vehicle, a bicycle, a wall clock and a certificate of good participation. More bicycles and certificates of honor were presented to the other award winners.

2909

CSO: 3442/387

MOZAMBIQUE

MERCHANT MARINE ACQUIRES NEW SHIP

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] Our country has just acquired a new 1,200 ton cargo ship, which has been operating in our waters since 1981. This ship, considered a pilot model within the scope of the new administration which NAVIQUE [National Maritime Transportation Fleet] plans to put into effect, will be able to operate without any major problems for at least 15 years. In this connection, a document was signed yesterday afternoon in Maputo formalizing the acquisition of the ship, to be christened "Save."

In the presence of Alcantara Santos, minister of ports, railroads and merchant marine, the document was signed by Orland Joao Come of NAVIQUE and Gununnar Asly of the Norwegian company, Roderset Stenersen. Also present at the ceremony were Ilidio Dinis, director of the port of Maputo and other officials.

Information obtained on this occasion indicates that the ship, which has just now been acquired by our country, has a cargo capacity of about 1,200 tons and was sent to Mozambique for the first time in 1981 in connection with a freight contract.

Orlando Joao Come said that he believes that this ship can operate without any major problems for at least 15 years.

In the near future a contract will be signed with the ship's former owner providing for technical assistance and support in the form of officers.

"The "Save," which we have just acquired, will serve as a model for the new type of administration which our enterprise plans to implement. This is an extremely important acquisition," said Orland Joao Come on the occasion in question.

The NAVIQUE official also said that the "Save" will serve as a launching point in coastal shipping programs in the southern African area.

Lastly, the minister of ports, railroads and merchant marine said the NAVIQUE was playing an important role in our country and that this cooperative effort should be pursued.

8568
CSO: 3442/392

EMOPESCA RECEIVES TWO TUGS FOR GDR-SPONSORED PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Last Monday, the Mozambican Fishing Enterprise (EMOPESCA) received two tugboats to be assigned to the experimental fishing project to supply the people being carried out in Sofala's ocean waters with the aid of the GDR.

The boats were turned over to the Mozambican Government by the project representative in our country, Noack Heins, who on this occasion expressed certainty that in the near future they would be crewed by Mozambicans, as the project stipulates.

The two vessels, each with a capacity to catch 60 tons of fish per month, will thereby reinforce the project fleet, raising to four the number of tugs of this type delivered by the GDR to our country. The first two were delivered last year, and are currently in full activity on the Sofala coast.

First Officers Arrive in Beira

Eight Mozambican first officers trained in the GDR arrived in Beira to join the experimental fishing project to supply the people, as the enterprise's director, Oscar Cuna, disclosed.

These cadres, trained under the auspices of an agreement concluded between the State Secretariat of Fishing and the German enterprise, Veb Fischkonat, in the fishing area, are the first ones to be made available by the GDR to undertake the gradual replacement of crew members from that European socialist country, who are currently operating the four fishing boats with Mozambican specialized personnel.

Moreover, Oscar Cuna announced that, from the last quarter to date, over 600 tons of fish have been supplied to the population, as a result of the work done by these tugs, delivered at the end of last year.

With the arrival of two more tugboats, it is expected that the production will reach 210 tons per month, in the context of the experimental fishing project being carried out in our country with backing from the GDR.

Meanwhile, another ice factory has been set up in the city of Beira, to supply fishing vessels which do not have their own cold storage facilities.

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW MILITIA MEMBERS END COURSE IN BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Last weekend in the capital of Sofala, the 18th training course for People's Militias which lasted 5 months, given at the Goto center, came to an end.

The closing ceremony, held on Saturday, was headed by the leader of Sofala, Marcelino dos Santos, who was accompanied by the first secretary of the city committee, Lourenco Marra, Francisco Masquil, state secretary of supply and over 3,000 persons, including relatives and friends of the students, and also representatives of the political agencies and the local labor and residential organizations.

Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos opened an exhibit of design and photography on that occasion, depicting the center's activities, then reviewing the militia forces on parade.

The local forces subsequently marched, passing in front of the platform, where they rendered military honors. This parade replete with the style which typifies any newly formed paramilitary force, was consecutively applauded by the thousands of residents of Beira who thronged to the Goto on Saturday afternoon.

In presenting the tactical-combat activities, the leader of Sofala, Marcelino dos Santos, made laudatory comments, claiming that they were of high quality and proved the industriousness of the newly trained men during their instruction.

Cultural activities filled a large portion of the closing ceremony for the 18th militia course, with the new cadres and their instructors participating; this lent more excitement to the program, which extended until nightfall.

In a message read on this occasion, which was translated into a "statement of commitment," the participants requested the provincial leader to convey to the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Mozambique/FPLM, Marshal Samora Machel, their readiness to advance in the front line of battle against the armed bandits.

Concerning the results of the course, the new militiamen declared that they now felt more like workers, more like Mozambicans and more like patriots, conscience of the need to defend our fatherland.

The new militia members presented the leader of Sofala with a bow and arrows, as a symbolic gesture of acknowledgment for Marcelino dos Santos' effort and dedication to matters of self-defense, particularly in the city of Beira.

On the site, the participants also contributed 2,500.00 meticals in tribute to the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence; and announced a donation of 60,450.00 meticals to the Provincial People's Militias Command in Sofala, to support its activities.

In his remarks at the closing session, the provincial leader reaffirmed the need for the people's military organization, "which must be reflected in its integration, either in the regular Army or in the militia forces," as Marcelino dos Santos declared.

The compulsory nature of the people's training was also underscored by Marcelino dos Santos, who gave the newly trained militia members responsibility for strengthening the People's Militia Committees at their work places and residences, as one of the major components in the formation of a strong barrier against the enemy action in the form of armed bandits.

He explained that this action will enable the Army to assume its real role in this struggle, namely that of taking the offensive position in the jungle.

Nevertheless, Marcelino dos Santos warned that the statement of commitment made there would have to have a practical existence and implementation, through the young people's involvement in compulsory military service and that of the other citizens in the front line of socialist organization in our country.

Commenting on the high level of organization evinced during the course, that member of the FRELIMO Party's Politbureau noted that this must now start to be shown in the daily activity of the new militiamen, through their active participation in the conservation of property, organization of supplies and other areas.

Discussing specific matters relating to supplies in the capital of Sofala, Marcelino dos Santos explained that Francisco Maquil's visit to Beira is associated with the efforts being made to find solutions to the ongoing problems. By way of example, he cited providing for a regular supply of products for the Armed Forces.

With regard to the spoiling of green vegetables, which has assumed rather serious proportions in the capital of Sofala, the provincial director claimed that this situation is on the way to a solution, and that the city's agencies were held responsible for intensifying the study of the origins of this phenomenon and the methods for resolving it.

The closing ceremony concluded with thousands of people dancing to the sound of the military band, a demonstration which extended until nightfall and also witnessed by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos and other leadership cadres on the local level.

2909

CSO: 3442/385

MOZAMBIQUE

YOUTHS STUDY PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW FESTIVAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Mozambican delegates to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students met all morning yesterday, to make an assessment of their participation in that forum of youth from all over our planet. Generally speaking the delegates considered their participation, as well as the festival as a whole, to be a success, underscoring the fact that our country was worthily represented at this event.

The meeting, which took place at the Youth Club in Maputo, was attended by all the delegates, as well as Bonifacio Gruveta, member of the CC [Central Committee] and chief of the ODM [Democratic Mass Organizations] in the CC; Salomao Munguambe, member of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly; and Zacarias Kupela, member of the CC and secretary general of the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM].

For nearly 4 hours, without interruption, the Mozambican young people who represented our country at the Moscow festival described their feelings about this event, cited the difficulties encountered from the preparation in Maputo to their actual participation in the Moscow youth forum and also submitted proposals on how our participation in forthcoming events of this kind should be organized.

One of the points stressed at the meeting was the fact that the youths serving on the delegation who donated blood before leaving for Moscow had, as a group, received a certificate of honor which will be kept in the delegation's files. A total of 16.5 liters of blood were donated by 33 youths and students.

Also underscored was the activity of the National Song and Dance Company which, as was aptly stated at the meeting, did not go to Moscow as a company, but rather as members of the Mozambican delegation; because its members, like the others, had the status of delegates.

Also during the meeting, it was recalled that, during the festival, several bilateral meetings were held, noteworthy among which were those held with the Bulgarian youth organization and the GDR's Socialist Working Youth, which led to the signing of agreements on cooperation and exchanges of donations.

The leaders of the delegation praised the behavior of all the delegates during their stay in Moscow, pointing out that the social composition of our people was reflected in this heterogeneous group; and that, despite the relatively brief time for joint preparations, all the delegates managed to represent our country fittingly and returned more friendly with one another than they were when they left here.

It was issued as an instruction that the Mozambican delegates to the Moscow festival should hold in their places of activity meetings with their colleagues, at which they would give as accurate an account as possible of our participation in this major world forum of youth and students.

2909

CSO: 3442/385

MOZAMBIQUE

TETE GOVERNOR MEETS WITH STATE, PRIVATE FARMERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] The use of resources and new techniques within our reach to raise production and reduce the use of fuels was one of the major points stressed by the first secretary and governor of Tete Province, Eduardo Arao, in a dialogue held with private and state farmers in Chingodzi, in the city of Tete, during his visit to this area. Eduardo Arao declared: "The farmers, in cooperation with the Office of Green Zones, must do whatever is possible to ensure a permanent production in the city's low-lying areas during the year, so as to enable the population to have green vegetables on the market."

On his visit, the first secretary and governor of Tete Province was accompanied by members of the party and government in the province and from the city of Tete.

During the visits to collective farms the top-ranking party and state leader in the province held a dialogue with the farmers, learning about their problems; and he called for an increase in the production areas, doing everything possible to retain labor. This problem was also posed on nearly all the communal farms toured, and it was noted that the main reason is the lack of incentives, in terms of food and clothing, for agricultural workers.

"If the farmer, whoever he may be, needs the worker in order to earn money for his own purposes, why not purchase clothes that are on the market to clothe him?" This was one of the questions asked during the dialogue with the farmers. There are on the local market locally produced pants and shirts, something that the private farmers claim to be lacking on the market, to clothe their workers.

In fact on the collective farms, where the workers are minimally organized, the farmers did not bring up the problem of the labor shortage.

Using Means Within Reach

The use of resources and new techniques within our reach to raise production and reduce the use of fuels was one of the points stressed by the governor in the contacts made with the private and state farmers in Chingodzi, in the city of Tete.

Edmundo Arao declared: "The farmers, in collaboration with the Office of Green Zones, must do whatever is possible to ensure a permanent production in the low-lying areas of the capital city during the year, so as to enable the population to always have green vegetables on the market."

The introduction of fruit trees, particularly banana, throughout the collective farms was another point cited by the governor during his visit to the collective farms in Chingodzi.

Reserve Tanks Will be Built

After the visit, the governor of Tete held a brief meeting with some entities associated with the party and agriculture, at which he indicated tasks that must be performed over the short term.

Noted among the leading activities was that of making three topographers available to engage in a survey of the levels of the land comprising the low-lying area of Bamba, in Matundo, and locating the sites where reserve water tanks will have to be built to ensure irrigation; so as to allow but little spending on fuel use. This task was assigned to the City of Tete's executive council and the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture.

In addition, the same team must carry out the division into plots of the land occupied by the family sector, and make a survey of the production areas and the exact number of farmers working in that section of the city of Tete. This effort is aimed essentially at ensuring that the family sector receives adequate technical assistance.

The MECANAGO enterprise and EMOMA were assigned responsibility for transporting, as quickly as possible, all the agricultural equipment, particularly implements, located in Beira, to ensure success in the plowing, as well as for starting the 1985-86 agricultural campaign.

Situation Being Experienced

The M'Padue district was another section of the city visited by the provincial governor. The visit was part of the vast campaign that the leader of Tete Province is carrying out, "on the spot," to observe and sense the concerns of its residents.

No one left without the governor's holding a direct dialogue with the population gathered there since early morning. The district visited currently has about 765 families living in eight units.

The first secretary of the Provincial Committee paid a lengthy visit to the entire unit headquarters and the collective farms surrounding it.

In the agricultural production areas the visits were made to the collective farms of the farmers Renato, Fernando Almeida, Chito, Elias and Papucide. Among the

latter was the Security collective farm, which was also visited. On the production sites, Eduardo Arao recommended that all the farmers start for the next campaign, the planting of rice, peanuts and cashew nuts; and the private farmers informed the governor that the soil is suited for an experiment with these types of seed.

Among the problems mentioned by the farmers, on the visit to Chingodzi, the lack of a work force, of fuel and of pipes for irrigation was most prominent.

Insofar as fuel is concerned, Eduardo Arao recommended that the issue be taken to the farmers association, for a study of the viability of installing electric power in the area, so as to reduce the costs of diesel used for the operation of pumps and engines.

At the meeting, which took place right after the visits to the collective farms, and to the district, a mobilization commission was formed to build dams, and another one for training yokes of oxen for animal hauling.

Eduardo Arao remarked: "This meeting served to allow both the residents of the district and the party and state agencies to become more familiar with one another."

2909

CSO: 3442/387

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MARROMEU WOMEN TRAINED AS MILITIAS--In the Marromeu District, in Sofala, during the first semester of this year five hundred women have already been trained as militias in the areas of political and military preparation. This fact was revealed a number of days ago in the city of Beira, while reporting on the activities of the Secretariat of the Mozambique Woman's Organization [OMM] for that District. The provincial seminar which lasted four days took place in the provincial capital of Sofala. The document adds that the women are currently undertaking patrol actions, among other activities, at work and residential sites. During the same period, the OMM in Marromeu has brought about a movement among the peasants in the family sector with regard to the need for crop diversification in their plots, with the objective of enriching their diet. A total of eight shifts of volunteer work were performed, involving more than 100 members of that people's organization. During these, there was planting of sugar cane, cleaning of the town, the local cemetery and the schools, and other activity sectors. At the conclusion of the tasks, the seminar's participants contributed an amount of 8963 Meticaís for the support of the victims of the armed bandits in Sofala. The four-day seminar was headed by Rosalina Lumbela, member of the Central Committee and the OMM's Provincial Secretary in Sofala. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 85 p 2] 12987

RESETTLEMENT IN VILANCULO--More than 450 family groups, totaling about 2500 people, will be resettled in the future Community Village of Madumane, in Vilanculo District, Province of Inhambane. Those families are part of the 11,000 people who currently find themselves about to reside in the Community Village of Pambarra, located 20 kilometers (12.4 miles) from the Vilanculo District Headquarters. The people are being moved as a result of the improvement in the military situation in the Vilanculo District. In Madumane 560 blocks were marked for housing and an area over 60 hectares (148.2 acres) was opened for agricultural production. It is projected that, before next September, the families which are going to live in the future Communal Village of Madumane will receive seeds so that they may produce in the next agricultural campaign.. An elementary school will be built to allow school children to study in the next school year. Meanwhile, telephone communications were recently reestablished from the Vilanculo District Headquarters to Inhassoro and Mapinhane, after 3 years of shutdown due to the action of the armed bandits. As revealed by the Vilanculo administrator, Eduardo Gimo, this fact is related to the improvement in the military situation. He added that the reestablishment of telephone communications between Vilanculo and Massinga will take place within a short time. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 85 p 2] 12987

ODM'S AID ARMED FORCES--The democratic mass organizations [ODM] in Inhambane Province have offered the Armed Forces over 4,000 coconuts, two bales of clothing and cassava flour. The donation, which included magazines, newspapers and cigarettes, was presented during the work of the Provincial Committee's eighth session, recently held in the city of Inhambane. In a message read on that occasion, the ODM expressed their solidarity with the efforts expended by the defense and security forces to put an end to war in the country. The party members residing in the city of Maxixe, for their part, turned over the sum of 10,750.00 meticals, a result of a people's contribution in support of the construction of the headquarters for the party's Provincial Committee in that province. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Aug 85 p 1] 2909

FISHERY EXPERTS GDR TRAINED--Mozambican cadres who have just completed their training in the fishing sector in the GDR are scheduled to work along the Sofala coast in an activity coordinated by EMOPESCA [Mozambican Fishing Company] headquartered in Beira. The group is made up of six teachers, one driver and one technical expert and is scheduled to work in an experimental fishing project along the Sofala coast in cooperation with qualified fishermen from the GDR. This information was made public at a ceremony held a few days ago at Pier 9 of the port of Beira representing the symbolic delivery of two fishing vessels from the GDR. According to an explanation given on that occasion, it is planned to replace the GDR fishing experts in the service of Sofala by Mozambican cadres who are to be trained in that European country in keeping with existing cooperative agreements between the two states. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Aug 85 p 10] 8568

CSO: 3442/392

NIGER

PROBLEMS WITH LIBYAN-TRAINED GROUPS, ECONOMY DETAILED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 17 Jul 85 p 8

[Text]

NIGER: LIBYAN DESTABILISATION? We understand up to 500 opponents of President **Seyni Kountché's** regime are being trained militarily in Libyan camps at Sebha. Their presence became known at the end of May after a group of Libyan-trained Toureg nomads attacked the northern outpost of Tchintabaraden. Efforts to undermine Kountché's already struggling regime are expected to intensify. The main opposition group is the mysterious *Front Populaire de Libération de Niger* (FPLN) headed by **Abdoulaye Diori** (son of former president **Hamani Diori**), who works out of Ivory Coast and Libya, and **Kamed Moussa**, a Toureg who fled in 1981 while serving as Kountché's *chef du cabinet*. A sign of the tension in the capital Niamey is the placing under house arrest of Hamani Diori, who the government obviously believed could be a rallying point for the opposition.

The FPLN's present strategy is to win the sympathy of the nomadic Touregs in the north, who comprise about 10% of the country's 5m inhabitants. Though a Toureg, **Hamid Algabid**, was appointed prime minister last year, most Touregs feel cut off from central government. Certainly the great bulk of development funds go to the sedentary farmers of the south. Growing economic hardship, above all in urban areas, will provide a constituency for anti-government activity.²

Kountché has no room for manoeuvre. He has tried to crack down on corruption, sacking in the process several senior civil servants. But he cannot make much impression because a lot of the elite makes its living in the black economy, not least in the contraband trade with **Nigeria**, whose border the Nigerian military government tries to keep closed. Kountché has also tried to comply with IMF and *World Bank* suggestions to sell to the private sector some state companies. The response has been almost totally negative. Minister of public works Lt-Col. **Mamadou Beidari** (the only military officer still in the cabinet) is about to sack over 1,000 state employees. With no job opportunities for graduates and secondary school-leavers, the regime can also expect trouble from students.

The regime's only financial buffer - uranium from the two mines (SOMAIR and COMINAK) in the mountainous Air

region - is in the doldrums. The world price of partially processed uranium ore (yellow cake) continues to fall. Part of Niger's output is bought by the **French** government, which pays a "political" premium as part of a long-term contract. This year France is paying about CFA30,000 a kilo (\$75), up 2.5% on 1984. Production has fallen from 4,360 tonnes in 1981 to 3,400 tonnes in 1984. Annual production is now unlikely to be much above 3,000 tonnes, accounting for about 10% of the CFA86 bn budget. If uranium prices continue to fall, the two mines might become unprofitable. The **American** company, *Conoco*, has already pulled out of a project to form a third mining consortium under the name of SMTT.

With little prospect of other natural resources, especially now that *Elf Aquitaine's* oil exploration near Lake Chad has yielded nothing, Niger relies on aid mainly from France, the US, **West Germany** and **Italy**. If Nigeria's economy were to recover, Niger would benefit considerably. But the outlook in Nigeria remains bleak for the foreseeable future. Most critical is the need for good rains this year following the disastrous drought which has decimated cattle herds and created a large cereals deficit for the first time in years.

Against this fraught background, Kountché is trying to go ahead with his version of an "authentic" African political institution - *La Société de Développement*, in which the population is organised in family, clan and village-type structures closely supervised by government officials under the charge of former prime minister **Annou Mahamane**. A national charter setting out the limits to political expression might finally appear towards the end of the year ●

Footnotes

1. They reportedly entered Niger from **Algeria**. Kountché wants somehow to neutralise the Touregs based around the southern Algerian town of Tamanrasset. Algerian president **Chadli Benjedid**, while listening politely, hints that Algeria would keep a closer eye on Tamanrasset if Niger came out openly in support of Polisario in Western Sahara.
2. Another group of anti-Kountché activists operates out of **Belgium** and France behind el-Lieut. Amadou Oumarou, familiarly known as Bonkano. Formerly the president's influential religious advisor (marabout), he was the driving force behind the 1983 foiled coup (AC Vol 24 No 22). His group's activities have been limited to anti-government propaganda.

SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE FIGURES FOR JANUARY-JULY RELEASED

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English and Afrikaans 6 Sep 85 pp 56-57

[Text] Notice 551 of 1985

P.5.01

Preliminary Statement of Trade Statistics of the Republic of South Africa Released by the Commissioner for Customs and Excise

Remark--The import and export figures reflected in this statement have been adjusted largely to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the balance of payments.

Period: January-July 1985

Table A. Totals in Millions of Rand According to World Zones and Ships' and Aircraft Stores

World Zones	Imports		Exports	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Africa	243.4	256.6	932.8	512.8
Europe	6,150.4	5,239.1	4,958.3	3,633.0
America	2,125.0	2,331.2	1,919.6	1,351.8
Asia	1,837.3	2,198.8	2,864.0	1,768.8
Oceania	170.3	150.2	113.4	104.4
Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments	2,465.8	1,730.1	8,467.6	6,193.7
Ships'/Aircraft stores	--	--	28.5	18.9
Grand Total	12,992.2	11,906.0	19,284.2	13,583.4

Table B. Totals in Million Rand According to Sections of the CCCN

Sections	Imports		Exports	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
I. Live animals; animal products	68.3	53.2	173.8	136.7
II. Vegetable products	369.2	622.7	395.1	350.6
III. Animal and vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal and vegetable waxes	182.0	112.1	35.6	19.8
IV. Prepared foodstuffs; beverages spirits, and vinegar; tobacco	258.8	217.0	346.3	268.8
V. Mineral products	269.2	189.8	2,703.0	1,524.6
VI. Products of the chemical and allied industries	1,252.4	936.3	501.1	410.3
VII. Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, and articles thereof; rubber, synthetic rubber, factice, and articles thereof	459.2	440.3	76.2	54.7
VIII. Raw hides and skins, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and the like; articles of gut (other than silk-worm gut)	35.9	46.6	142.8	97.3
IX. Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw; of esparto and other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	64.0	75.8	47.4	32.9
X. Paper-making material; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	350.4	339.8	276.3	197.8
XI. Textiles and textile articles	501.8	589.6	519.0	395.8
XII. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sunshades, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair; fans	57.2	75.4	5.7	4.3

Sections	Imports		Exports	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
XIV. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals, rolled precious metals, and articles thereof; imitation jewelry; coin	82.0	94.2	1,566.7	1,433.7
XV. Base metals and articles of base metal	676.9	578.2	2,189.0	1,290.5
XVI. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof	3,660.2	3,493.6	266.8	147.5
XVII. Vehicles, aircraft, and parts thereof; vessels and certain associated transport equipment	1,413.1	1,442.1	133.3	98.4
XVIII. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments, television image and sound recorders and reproducers; parts thereof	509.9	536.5	44.3	18.1
XX. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	97.4	108.9	19.1	8.8
XXI. Works of art, collectors' pieces, and antiques	20.5	27.8	11.8	4.8
Other unclassified good and balance of payment adjustments	2,530.3	1,774.3	9,790.6	7,064.8
Grand Total	<u>12,992.2</u>	<u>11,906.0</u>	<u>19,284.2</u>	<u>13,583.4</u>

CSO: 3400/1153

SOUTH AFRICA

REVENUE STATISTICS FOR APRIL-JULY GIVEN

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English and Afrikaans 6 Sep 85 pp 43-44

[Text] No 2008

6 September 1985

[See chart on following page]

Statement of Revenue Collected During the period 1 April 1985 to 31 July 1985
Treasury, Pretoria.

Head of Revenue	Estimate 1985/86	Month of July		Total 1 April to 31 July	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
	R	R	R	R	R
State Revenue Account					
Inland revenue:					
Tax on income	15,531,000,000	1,532,553,215	979,806,763	4,528,376,749	3,134,864,890
Sales tax	8,320,000,000	696,562,452	477,175,935	2,548,746,963	1,688,373,322
Other taxes					
Non-resident shareholders' tax	220,000,000	24,596,669	15,812,157	102,638,834	75,598,765
Non-residents' tax on interest	35,000,000	5,492,005	3,712,471	16,093,489	10,668,690
Undistributed profits	2,000,000	422,099	124,947	1,097,333	642,127
Donations Tax	4,000,000	344,239	204,460	1,339,726	788,234
Estate duty	100,000,000	11,155,029	11,107,737	39,767,844	36,818,405
Trade securities	30,000,000	4,327,287	2,380,232	15,108,504	11,067,382
Stamp duties and fees	260,000,000	20,848,008	18,510,408	80,698,347	89,014,905
Transfer duties	250,000,000	20,836,268	30,011,638	85,196,499	107,045,479
Mining leases and ownership	468,000,000	1,968	4,629	6,075,599	548,816
Interest and dividends	501,830,000	Dr 16,465,879	47,220,802	69,764,611	160,612,699
Levies	289,311,000	1,882,392	4,429,395	11,650,572	10,930,787
Recoveries of loans and advances	30,960,000	2,094,151	1,405,671	5,954,110	4,015,599
Departmental activities	621,245,000	305,170,018	26,753,404	406,626,758	104,856,414
	R	2,609,319,921	1,618,660,649	7,919,135,638	5,435,846,514
Less: Payments to Self-governing national states		30,560,000	--	116,240,000	--
Total: Inland revenue		26,313,046,000	2,579,259,921	1,618,660,649	7,802,895,638
					5,435,846,514

Head of Revenue	Estimate 1985/86	Month of July			Total 1 April to 31 July		
		1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984
		R	R	R	R	R	R
Customs and excise duties:							
Customs duty	1,590,000,000	106,178,191	123,074,464	371,650,619	463,484,349		
Excise duty	1,889,000,000	149,100,150	165,155,228	611,948,269	600,487,253		
Miscellaneous	80,000,000	11,727,258	8,343,569	38,415,719	28,568,810		
R	3,559,000,000	267,005,599	296,573,261	1,022,014,607	1,092,540,412		
Less:							
Amount to the credit of Central Revenue Fund	250,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	84,000,000	84,000,000		
Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements	1,300,000,000	316,636,250	294,599,250	609,764,500	581,304,500		
Total: Customs and excise duties	R 2,009,000,000	Dr 70,630,651	Dr 19,025,989	328,250,107	427,235,912		
R	28,322,046,000	2,508,629,270	1,599,634,660	8,131,145,745	5,863,082,426		
National Road Fund	--	--	12,687,052	--	54,807,379		
State Oil Fund	--	--	23,317,492	--	101,677,121		
South African Develop- ment Trust Fund	20,500,000	1,917,037	1,797,347	5,635,874	4,716,229		
Sorghum Beer Research Fund	1,800,000	--	770	--	770		
S.W.A. Territorial Revenue Fund	1,000	--	--	--	--		
R	22,301,000	1,917,037	37,801,121	5,635,874	161,199,959		
R	28,344,347,000	2,510,546,307	1,637,435,781	8,136,781,619	6,024,282,385		

Head of Revenue	Month of July			Total 1 April to 31 July	
	Estimate 1985/86	1985	1984	1985	1984
Appropriation Account:					
House of Assembly					
Inland Revenue	34,000,000	6,837,000	--	7,979,280	--
Appropriation Account:					
House of Representatives					
Inland Revenue	13,000,000	1,749	--	15,910	--
Appropriation Account:					
House of Delegates					
Inland revenue	1,927,000	462,156	--	1,123,601	--
R	48,927,000	7,301,104	--	9,118,791	--
Grand Total	R 28,393,274,000	2,517,847,411	1,637,435,781	8,145,900,410	6,024,282,385
Reconciliation with state-					
ment published by					
Government Notice 1815					
in GOVERNMENT GAZETTE					
of 16 August 1985:					
In Transit, 31 March 1985	--	--	--	82,342,364	--
In Transit, 30/6/85	--	10,087,487	--	--	--
Collections as above	--	2,517,847,411	--	8,145,900,410	--
R	--	2,527,934,898	--	8,228,242,774	--
Overremitted 31/7/85	--	4,103,453	--	4,103,453	--
Received into Exchequer					
Account	--	2,532,038,351	--	8,232,346,227	--

SOUTH AFRICA

GERMAN BUSINESS ATTITUDES, LINKS TO SECURITY FORCES DETAILED

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 19 Aug 85 pp 90-93

[Unattributed article: "Germans in South Africa: Much to Lose"]

[Text] Alarmed by the revolt of the blacks, German firms have halted investments in South Africa. Nevertheless, they are not yet prepared to withdraw, even though black freedom fighters have been threatening to bomb those German enterprises that supply military equipment or nuclear technology.

It is considered the country of "golden and profitable opportunities." Investments pay off in as little as "3 to 5 years." In short, it is a "pioneer's country in which foreign entrepreneurs are relatively free from government directives and regulations."

Until recently, this was the way the Republic of South Africa was extolled in the business pages of German newspapers. And now the time of great business at the Cape of Good Hope is supposed to be over?

All over the world, there is increasing pressure to impose economic sanctions on the apartheid regime. The UN Security Council is calling for the cessation of all investment in South Africa and for the withholding of credits. The French Government has ordered discontinuance of investments, and Willy de Clercq, the EC's Foreign Policy Commissioner, has warned South Africa of economic sanctions.

Only by announcing he would start filibustering was right-wing Senator Jesse Helms able to prevent the U.S. Senate from passing boycott measures before the summer recess.

As yet, the German firms at the Cape need not be concerned that the Federal Government--by imposing economic restrictions--will ruin their business in South Africa. To be sure, Gunter Verheugen, an M.P. (SPD) whom the SPD's executive board had dispatched to South Africa on a fact-finding mission, called for calculated measures against the regime. But Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl--before going on his vacation trip to Wolfgangsee--unequivocally stated that "we certainly will not do what our French friends did in this case."

Nevertheless, even now most of the German subsidiaries in the acclaimed El Dorado of free enterprise have every reason to complain: the good deals of the 1970's and early 1980's are a thing of the past. "At that time, you stuck a broomstick into the ground and it grew," recalls Achim Stracke, managing director of the Johannesburg German-South African Chamber of Commerce. Presently "there are no longer any attractive economic reasons justifying involvement."

The uprising in the black workers' shantytowns has further aggravated the economic situation at the Cape--the consumers feel insecure and are holding back. In the first 6 months, licenses issued for new automobiles decreased by over 20 percent.

As yet, the Germans assume an air of calmness. In July, a BMW executive at the Munich head office took comfort from the observation that the unrest in Cape Province was a long distance from his Rosslyn plant near Pretoria. "That's like the hailstorm in Munich: just a few kilometers off, people didn't even notice it."

VW's Uitenhage plant (near Port Elizabeth), on the other hand, is quite a bit closer: in July, the workers went on strike here--ostensibly the dispute revolved around the problem of pension reserves. But the Wolfsburg head office was so sensitive as to note an "antiwork attitude rooted in the general situation."

To what extent the present political situation has rattled the German executives in charge of operations in South Africa is indicated by their reluctance to say anything at all. Eberhard von Koerber, head of BMW's sales department and one-time head of its South African subsidiary, tersely stated: "In this situation, no comment." At Siemens, the electrical concern that with a labor force of 6,000 is South Africa's biggest German employer next to VW, "our experts on South Africa are unavailable."

Daimler-Benz boss Werner Breitschwerdt--whose South African affiliate, UCDD, assembles Mercedes sedans--dared say openly what his colleagues in the industrialist camp have only been suggesting to the Federal Government through lobby channels: "We are absolutely convinced that a boycott would be a totally unsuitable way of improving the conditions of the black population."

Nevertheless, the German industrialists act--for the time being, at any rate--as though an investment embargo has already been imposed. They have totally stopped investments in South Africa--not because they want to exert political pressure, but because they are unsure about the country's future development. "At present, they are exercising extreme caution," the experts at Bonn's Ministry of Economics point out.

A mood of fundamental change prevails in the "pioneer's country"--but it is quite different from what the propagandists for South Africa had imagined. According to official statistics, the number of South Africans who left the country in the first 4 months of this year increased by 14 percent, while the number of immigrants declined by 25 percent. HANDELSBLATT reports that

international moving companies are doing "brisk business." Spedition Schenker [Schenker Shipping Co.], a subsidiary of Deutsche Bundesbahn [German Federal Railways] which is represented in Johannesburg by an affiliate, has been uncommunicative--in consideration of possibly forthcoming jobs: "After all, we always have to hold out to the very end."

Of late, several U.S. enterprises have withdrawn from South Africa: Blue Bell, the jeans manufacturer; the electronics concern Perkin-Elmer; sewing-machine maker Singer; International Harvester, producer of agricultural and construction equipment, and the soft drink concerns PepsiCo and Coca-Cola.

Pure noble-mindedness is hardly ever the motive underlying the retreat. In some instances, the move was part of a general curtailment of the foreign branch network. But most of those who left did so because they were dissatisfied with the business situation.

Tidwell Industries, a U.S. firm producing mobile homes, sold its production facilities at the Cape because "we felt--with the economic situation being the way it is--we had better pack up and get out."

The German firms have not yet come to this realization. On the contrary: at a time when the U.S. enterprises' retreat from South Africa had already become obvious, some of the German firms were expanding still further. Last year, BMW doubled its production capacities at the Cape--even though the automobile market was shrinking. In each of the last 2 years, Volkswagen invested approximately DM 150 million, in order to equip the Uitenhage plant for the production of the new Golf and Jetta models.

As late as this spring, tire producer Continental Gummi-Werke AG announced they would expand their licensed-production facilities in South Africa. Wilhelm Schaefer, member of the executive board, displayed unbroken optimism: "South Africa will continue to be a source of economic impulses for the continent's southern part."

In the last few months, South Africa obtained special support from German banks. On account of the increasingly intense antiapartheid campaigns waged in the United States against investment in South Africa, leading U.S. banks had stopped floating loans for South Africa as early as 2 years ago. This year, Chase Manhattan Bank and a few local banks stated they were no longer prepared to grant loans even to private enterprises in South Africa. German and Swiss banks willingly stepped into the breach.

According to a study of the World Council of Churches, during the period from mid-1982 until late 1984 six leading German banks participated in syndicate loans--each amounting to over \$800 million--to South Africa: Bayerische Vereinsbank, Dresdner Bank, BHF-Bank, Bayerische Landesbank, Westdeutsche Landesbank and Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank.

As late as June, Commerzbank and Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft floated a \$100 million loan for South Africa. With great satisfaction, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis announced: "People have confidence in us."

The trust displayed by the Germans is in strange contrast to the growing skepticism of American businessmen. According to a representative of Johannesburg's U.S. Chamber of Commerce, many U.S. firms in South Africa ponder the "moral justifiability and the economic sense and purpose" of their involvement. Kenneth J. McCarthy of Rinfret Associates, a New York management consulting firm, openly warns his clients: "You should be prepared to write off your operations in South Africa at a moment's notice."

The Germans, too, would have much to lose in such a case. Last year, the Federal Republic--being practically level with the United States--was the South Africans' biggest supplier. The Germans shipped to the Cape DM 6.6 billion worth of goods. Late in 1984, Hermes-Kreditversicherung's guarantees for German exports to South Africa accounted for DM 6 billion of the Federal Budget.

Next to Great Britain and the United States, the Federal Republic--following at a distance, though--is the third largest foreign investor in South Africa. According to the Federal Government's latest official statistics, the so-called direct investments at the Cape amount to approximately DM 2 billion. The antiapartheid movement claims German investments total as much as DM 7.5 billion.

Two hundred and eighty-three German firms--nearly equal the number of U.S. enterprises--maintain branches in South Africa, employing a labor force of close to 50,000. Practically the entire elite of German industry--from AEG to Zeiss--is represented at Africa's southern tip.

The top position is held by Siemens, the Munich-based electrical concern: it maintains four plants of its own and has a share in two others. The Isando plant near Johannesburg, for example, produces control systems and rotors for electric power sources. The Waltloo plant turns out electronic telex machines. The Dimbaza plant in Ciskei, which was put in operation this spring, produces telephones.

Siemens even produces high-tech equipment in South Africa. As early as 1979, the firm started producing process computers and terminals and it has a 25-percent share in SA-Micro-Electronic Systems, which at a cost of 60 million rand (DM 76 million) set up its own chip production.

With its work force of 6,000 and a turnover of DM 900 million, VW's South African subsidiary is almost on a par with Siemens. Last year, the Uitenhage plant produced 37,500 vehicles, including Golf, Jetta, Passat, VW-bus and the special variant of a Golf pickup. In 1983, Audi, a VW subsidiary, set up--at a cost of DM 75 million--a production plant for the Audi 500, the South African variant of the Audi 100.

Since 1970, BMW has been assembling its cars in South Africa. In 1983, head of state Pieter W. Botha and Franz Josef Strauss, minister president of Bavaria, jointly opened the Rosslyn plant near Pretoria, which at a cost of DM 230 million had been brought up to the latest state of engineering. At the ceremony, the CSU boss pointedly stated that a "black majority government

based on universal and equal suffrage" could not be reconciled with "maintenance of the country's competitiveness."

BMW has paid a high price for its involvement in South Africa. For years, its Pretoria subsidiary operated at a loss--a phenomenon highly unusual for investments in South Africa. The BMW cars of series 3, 5 and 7 that were licensed last year could have been built at a plant half as big.

To escape "the maladies of the South African automobile industry," as BMW boss Eberhard von Kuenheim put it, BMW's 2,600 South African workers are to work now for exports to Germany.

Despite all these difficulties, von Kuenheim continues to believe in expansion in South Africa. In March, during a visit to Capetown, he announced he would expand a BMW branch in Bophuthatswana, a black homeland.

The partiality some German enterprises show for the country of the Boers is somewhat astonishing. The BMW plant in South Africa, for example, is the only production plant the Bavarians maintain abroad--and this goes also for the Audi plant. Besides two affiliates, Siemens does not maintain any plants of its own in any other African country.

The stimulating effect that cheap black labor undoubtedly exerts on investors probably is not the only motivating factor. For the workers of the German enterprises differ markedly from those working for American and British firms in South Africa: only about 50 percent of the workers of German subsidiaries are blacks--in the American firms, blacks constitute approximately 80 percent.

The Anglo-Saxons have always been active in the mining industry, where cheap black coolies help maximize profits. German firms such as Degussa and Norddeutsche Affinerie, a company affiliated with it, are in a minority in the South African mining industry. In fields where the Germans are strong--in the automobile and electrical industries and in plant construction--there is a great demand for skilled workers. For the most part, however, such workers are still recruited from the highly paid white population segment.

This is why German opponents of apartheid suspect that many firms came to the Cape for other than purely economic reasons. They feel that secret sympathy for the white regime if not the desire to render political assistance are important factors here.

Most likely, what attracts the firms is a mixture of sympathy, marketing opportunities and tax advantages.

To be sure, there is a 46-percent profit tax, but with some know-how one can get around it. High depreciation rates on machinery, allowances for industrial sites close to the homelands, credits for training expenditures, unlimited carry-overs of investment losses--all of these are good means of keeping the South African revenue office at bay.

The representatives of German firms often do not care just how the money is made: the managing director of a state-owned South African enterprise, noting that products of West German industry have been strengthening the government's system of oppression, stated with satisfaction: "The Germans collect without asking many questions."

And so it goes: the fearsome police helicopters circling above the demonstrating masses are produced by MBB in Munich; the armored Unimogs rolling through the rebellious townships are manufactured by Daimler-Benz, and the army moves its supplies on Magnis trucks coproduced by Magirus and Nissan.

Last fall, Siemens supplied the Pretoria headquarters of the armed forces with one of the world's most advanced telephone switchboards. The Munich firm's Telemat C--a sophisticated video surveillance system--automatically responds to any movement. South African newspapers openly recommend the device for use in "military installations."

This direct German assistance in surveillance and spying probably is not what the regime considers most important. There is something that is far more effective in the long term: the Germans' zealous cooperation in the establishment of an independent industrial production that will make South Africa less dependent on imports, thus taking the edge off trading partners' potential sanctions.

In the electrical and automobile industries, for example, the government is trying--by means of directives and financial incentives--to increase as much as possible the "local share" of production. The Sasol coal liquefaction plant, for which German firms supplied the know-how, is to make the country less dependent on oil imports. Nuclear power plants, built with the assistance of German firms, serve the same purpose.

Whether they like it or not, the German firms with their seemingly purely economic activities are deeply involved in the apartheid state's strategy. Some of the company representatives freely acknowledge their sympathy for the system. Alex Cammerer, the representative of Frankfurt's BHF-Bank, openly prides himself on his membership in the governing National Party; in the last elections, he even tried to gain a seat in Parliament. Siemens' second man in South Africa is a stalwart Boer by the name of Johan Trotskie.

In their defense, many German executives point out that in their firms interracial relations are governed by the EC's "Behavioral Code." Among other things, this category of guidelines stipulates certain minimum wages, equal opportunities for advancement, improved training opportunities and recognition of black labor unions.

This year, 47 of the approximately 300 German plants at the Cape documented their willingness to abide by the Code in a report to the Federal Government. For the most part, these are the big firms that employ approximately 80 percent of all the workers in German enterprises and that pride themselves--like VW, for example--on "having overfulfilled the Code."

The background of the Code, which was adopted in 1977, does not reflect as much credit on the German firms. As late as the early 1970's, numerous German subsidiaries at the Cape--e.g. AEG, BASF, Daimler-Benz, Siemens and VW--paid their black workers wages that were below the official "poverty line." Not until 1976, when the EC--subsequent to the Soweto riots--considered economic sanctions against South Africa did the firms accept the Code as the lesser evil so as to avert the horror of a boycott.

To be sure, the harsh ways that are still common practice among domestic competitors occasionally break through among the Germans as well. In July, Siemens fired 1,240 black workers on account of an "illegal strike." According to South African labor law, the harsh measure was justified, but for Germans such a thing had long been considered taboo.

The concern rehired more than 1,000 of those fired, but on account of 14 "violent troublemakers" (as Siemens' management put it), the firm is still dickering with Mawu, the black labor union.

The union leaders have therefore declared themselves to be "in dispute" with Siemens--according to South African law, the initial stage of a strike.

Last week, the African National Congress (ANC) liberation movement warned German firms in South Africa of something far worse. It announced it would attack those German enterprises that cooperate with the Pretoria government in matters pertaining to the military and to nuclear technology. "We will no longer tolerate this dirty business," fumed ANC representative Tony Seedat.

8760

CSO: 3420/88

SOUTH AFRICA

CHARGES OF SECRET OIL SHIPMENTS TO SOUTH AFRICA STIR NORWAY

Union Alleges Secret Shipments

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Jul 85 p 4

[Article: "Seaman's Chaplain in Durban: Covert Norwegian Oil Shipments to South Africa"]

[Text] Norwegian ships are transporting oil to South Africa under a concealed identity and according to a special procedure. In addition, calls of Norwegian ships at Durban, South Africa's largest port city, increased by 50 percent from last year to this year. Seaman's Chaplain Knut Harald Seth has told this to NRK's [Norwegian Broadcasting Service's] Africa correspondent.

Seth, who has finished his contract in Durban, says further that the seaman's church's attempts to question the port authorities regarding the ship's name during certain Norwegian calls most often resulted in the answer that the ship's name was unknown. Seth thinks that Norwegian ships are calling at South Africa under a coded name, but the seaman's church was able to register the increase in the number of calls by means of newspapers and letters which were to go out to the various ships. According to the seaman's chaplain, the South African secret police kept a good eye on the Norwegian seaman's church. There are harsh penalties in South Africa for disclosing secrets concerning the country's oil imports, up to seven years in prison.

Norwegian Shipowners Association Administrative Director David Vikøren tells AFTENPOSTEN that there has only been a single case in which a Norwegian ship was to have gone with a concealed identity, and that was several years ago. The shipowners association does not know of anything similar taking place today. For this reason Vikøren takes a skeptical attitude toward the accuracy of the report that Norwegian ships are calling at Durban under code names.

"Besides, it is completely forbidden to conceal a ship's identity; there is nothing which can justify such an action. By the ship's identity, we mean the ship's name and nationality," Vikøren says. But he emphasizes at the same time that the shipowners association is not engaged in what he calls "police work," i.e., checking to what extent all Norwegian ships act legally.

"To the extent it concerns breaking Norwegian law, it is the Norwegian police authorities who ought to investigate the matter," Vikøren believes. He points out that South African authorities are very interested in protecting those who desire confidentiality regarding a call. This can occur regardless of the shipping company's wishes or actions. It is the charterer who decides where the ship will go and he places on the shipping company too the obligation of silence regarding the ship's cargo and destination.

Frøysnes: Too Early to Prepare Annual Statistics

Foreign Affairs Ministry Undersecretary Torbjørn Frøysnes says in a commentary on the reports regarding increased Norwegian oil shipments to South Africa, that it is too early to prepare statistics for 1985. According to the reports UD [Foreign Affairs Ministry] has received, the average figure last year was one Norwegian ship per month.

"Shipments of oil vary strongly from quarter to quarter and the figure at the year's end can prove to be the same as last year," he says.

Frøysnes reports besides that 95 percent of the oil which goes to South Africa comes from Arab countries around the Persian Gulf. At least half of this oil goes directly to the country. Reports which have been available to UD show that only a few shipments came from Norway. According to Frøysnes, this took place as a rare exception.

As far as Norwegian ships and their participation in the shipments are concerned, it often occurs that the oil is sold to international oil dealers. The cargo can change owners several times en route and the shipping company does not have control over it.

"But it is obvious that if an arrangement were to be gotten whereby shipping companies committed themselves in advance not to sail to South Africa, then a number of charterers would lose interest in Norwegian tankers," Frøysnes tells AFTENPOSTEN.

In order to gain a better perspective regarding these shipments, the government has entered into an agreement with the Norwegian Shipowners Association. "The authorities are to get information regarding how many Norwegian ships at any time transport oil to South Africa," Frøysnes reports. The arrangement has not yet come about.

The Storting Foreign Affairs Committee has asked that this arrangement be expanded to hold also for other voyages to South Africa and that the names of Norwegian ships which call on the country be published. The shipowners association answered that they cannot cooperate in this. The authorities are now assessing how this situation is to be grappled with.

Shippers' Official Denies Charges

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Elvind Fossheim: "Secret Calls of Ships on South Africa: No Norwegian Ships Disclosed After 1980"]

[text] In spite of enormous secretiveness around the transport of oil to South Africa and the many crafty methods which have been used in order to conceal shipments, since 1980 no Norwegian ship has been disclosed which attempted to conceal its identity during the unloading of oil there. At the Shipping Research Bureau in Amsterdam, which registers calls of ships on South Africa, AFTENPOSTEN was informed that that time it concerned a Norwegian ship which entered a South African port with a covered name.

But at the Dutch bureau it is emphasized that registration work is very time consuming and that it cannot be totally disregarded that Norwegian ships could have sneaked in with a concealed identity. With the many kinds of methods which are used in the transport of oil to South Africa, it is immensely difficult to disclose situations against the rules. Ships often give a false destination, they pump oil over to another vessel on the open sea, change names while unloading, or make use of falsified papers. For example, the Dutch bureau claims to have discovered that Norwegian ships, too, have given false ports.

It was Former Seaman's Chaplain Knut Harald Seth in Durban who in an interview with NRK's correspondent in Africa stated that Norwegian ships are going in secrecy to ports in South Africa. According to the seaman's chaplain, Norwegian oil traffic to Durban had increased in the first few months of this year.

Contention Regarding Several Calls

Trade Ministry Undersecretary Arne Synnes points out that the information from Knut Harald Seth regarding the fact that calls of Norwegian ships at harbors in South Africa have increased by 50 percent from last year is based on figures for the first three to four months of this year. It is much too early to make a statement on the trend in light of such tentative figures, but it is disturbing, Synnes believes.

The Trade Ministry has taken the initiative for a meeting with the ministries in Liberia, Panama and Greece in order to try to have an international action coordinated against South Africa. The ministry is also working on a bill which can give legal authority to register all Norwegian ships entering South African ports.

According to the shipowners association there has been some increase in the number of Norwegian ships to South Africa in the first five months of this year. "A total of 23 Norwegian ships have called on ports in South Africa with crude oil, gasoline and chemicals in the first five months of 1985. The figure last year was 24 ships, while there were 11 calls in the same period in 1983," shipowners association Section Chief Trif Aasen reports to Aftenposten [Norwegian Wire Service].

Complete Openness

At the Seamens' Mission's main office in Bergen and at the seaman's church in Durban it is reported that calls of Norwegian ships occur with complete openness and that seaman's churches have no problem in procuring information from port authorities. Neither the Trade Ministry nor the shipowners association has been in contact with Seth, who is now in Hong Kong. He is expected in Norway in a week and a half.

Shipowners association Director Rolf Hasselgård stresses to AFTENPOSTEN that Norwegian ships are not concealing their identities in calls on South Africa. That the port authorities in South Africa use codes when ships call is exclusively an internal matter and has nothing to do with concealing of identity.

The Norwegian Seamen's Federation has received different reports regarding secretiveness in calls on South Africa. In light of communications from members, the federation last fall sent a letter to the Trade Ministry in which it reads, among other things, that oil traffic to South Africa is taking place in secret, and that seamen are receiving strong requests to remain silent.

The Norwegian Seamen's Federation looks with strong aversion at the fact that members are being exposed to such treatment and that they are being forced to carry out an activity which large sections of the international community regard as illegitimate. The seamen's federation has not received an answer to the letter to the ministry.

Investigation

As AFTENPOSTEN understands it, the Trade Ministry will begin a full investigation of the assertions that Norwegian ships are painting over their names in order to conceal their identities in South African ports. At the same time there is reason to believe that steps will also be taken to carry out the registration of Norwegian ships which call on South Africa. Trade Ministry Undersecretary Arne Synnes stated to AFTENPOSTEN's radio news yesterday evening that the Trade Ministry is working on a bill which is to be presented to the Storting, which can give legal authority for the registration of Norwegian ships which call on South African ports. "We did not have time to do it before the summer vacation and also were not able in the meantime to bring about a voluntary arrangement with the shipowners association regarding this," Synnes said.

Stepped Up Inspection Urged

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Per Østgårdsgjelten: "Calls of Ships on South Africa to Be Investigated"]

[Trans] The Trade and Shipping Ministry has asked the Shipping Directorate to investigate the claims that a tanker which belongs to the Oslo

Sig. Bergesen d.y. [Jr.] & Co. shipping company has called on ports in South Africa with a concealed identity.

Both the Norwegian Shipowners Association and the Bergesen shipping company deny that anything of the sort has taken place. The shipowners association is reacting strongly against the fact that Trade Ministry Undersecretary Arne Synnes in a press release furthered the rumor regarding secret calls of ships on South Africa without taking into account earlier information from the shipowners association and the shipping company. Shipowners association Director Rolf Hasselgård in a letter to Undersecretary Synnes writes that he with his press release has sown doubts regarding the shipowners association's and individual shipowners' credibility.

"We must request that the ministry immediately present the necessary documentation of the alleged violations of the law. The results ought to be made known as early as possible," Director Hasselgård writes.

Undersecretary Arne Synnes says that the purpose of the press release from the Trade Ministry was not to sow doubts regarding either the shipowners association's or individual shipowners' activities as far as the shipping of oil to South Africa is concerned.

Synnes says that the ministry is just following a standard procedure to throw light on the rumor regarding secret calls of ships on South Africa. The Shipping Directorate was contacted on Wednesday and it is the shipping inspector in Oslo who will investigate the validity of the claim made by a foreign seaman.

Both the Sig. Bergesen d.y. & Co. shipping company and the ship's captain earlier categorically denied to the Foreign Affairs Ministry that the tanker was to have called on South African ports with the name of the ship and the shipping company painted over.

Bergesen shipping company Operations Chief Sam Alshager tells AFTENPOSTEN that the ship which is supposedly referred to is the "Berge Pioneer." The tanker was not at the position it was stated to be at when according to the rumor it was to have gone to ports in South Africa with a concealed identity.

Alshager says also that it is technically impossible to paint over the ship's and shipping company's names with the limited number of crew members who are on board at any one time.

"Then we would have had to paint the entire ship. We have neither time nor money for this," Alshager says.

He says that the Bergesen shipping company never intended to hide the fact that it has had and has transport assignments to South African ports.

Alshager confirms that the shipping company has had more than one but less than five calls with a cargo of oil for South Africa up to now this year.

The captain of a Norwegian tanker was fined once earlier for having concealed the ship's identity when it unloaded oil in South Africa. This occurred in 1980 when an Oslo-registered tanker painted over the ship's and the shipping company's names and the home port before it called on South African ports. The ship's captain was given the option of a fine of 3000 kroner in lieu of prison, and the fine was accepted, Shipping Inspector Ole Leithe in Oslo reports.

LO [Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions] Demanding Halt to All Trade with South Africa

The Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions has prepared a list of 12 specific measures against South Africa. The purpose is to halt all Norwegian trade with the apartheid government. LO together with the Norwegian Chemical Industry Labor Federation, Norsk Hydro, Elkem and the Årdal og Sunndal Verk [Årdal and Sunndal Plant] are requesting a stop to the use of electrolytic manganese from South Africa in aluminum production. The Tinfos Iron Works and Elkem are being requested to look for other suppliers than South Africa for manganese ore for the ferromanganese industry here at home.

In a letter to the government LO writes that harsher pressure measures must be carried out against the apartheid government in South Africa. LO has drawn up a list of 12 measures which it believes should be enacted:

"The importing of fruit and vegetables from South Africa must be banned effective immediately."

"The public registration of trade with South Africa must be introduced immediately."

"A changeover fund must be established for replacing trade with South Africa. The fund must be used for payment for and proposals for replacement, product for product; for finding new markets and suppliers; and for supporting direct losses in the replacement process."

"Investments in South Africa must be banned."

"The government must defray the withdrawal of investments which have been made."

"A ban against exportation of oil to South Africa."

"The government, together with the other EFTA countries, ought to inquire regarding support of the EC code for companies working in South Africa, and the code should be strengthened."

"The government must, together with the Scandinavian countries, take the initiative in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to terminate loans and credit for South Africa."

"The registration of Norwegian ships which sail to South Africa must be begun immediately."

"A new initiative should be promoted to get more countries to register international shipping to South Africa."

"Propose a UN conference between oil-producing and oil-transporting countries in order to chart and enact an international ban against the exportation and transport of oil to South Africa."

"The government should defray the danger of counter measures by the South African government and measures to soften the effects of reprisal measures."

In the letter to the aluminum industry from LO and the Norwegian Chemical Industry Labor Federation it is pointed out that an especially important area in economic relations between Norway and South Africa is associated with aluminum products.

Norsk Hydro Information Director Odd Gullberg tells AFTENPOSTEN that Hydro uses extremely little electrolytic manganese in its aluminum production.

"We have no agreement with any country regarding such orders, but we buy it on the open market where it is cheapest," Gullberg says. He adds that Norsk Hydro will shortly receive a shipment of electrolytic manganese from the USA which will be sufficient for a half year's production.

"To start with, we will try to shun electrolytic manganese which we know comes from South Africa and will instead try to get hold of the product other places for an equivalent price," he says.

Norsk Hydro also imports phosphate from South Africa for its fertilizer production.

"We are dependent on a certain quality for phosphate in order to get our manufacturing plant to function technically. The phosphate we buy from South Africa is well suited to this production process. We have bought somewhat less phosphate from South Africa this year than previously. We are making an evaluation and are trying to come up with other suppliers, but this is a price question," Gullberg says.

Knut Frydenlund: "Blacklist All Ships"

Ex-Foreign-Affairs-Minister Knut Frydenlund said at a press conference in Oslo on Wednesday that an international boycott of all ships which sail to South Africa should be carried out.

Frydenlund said that a blacklisting can be carried out by ships' which demonstrably have transported oil to South Africa being refused oil cargos in the future.

2 October 1985

"Then it will get to be up to each individual shipping company to make an economic assessment of continuing to transport oil to the country," Frydenlund said.

He added that it is to no purpose just to forbid Norwegian shipping companies from calling on South African ports with oil, because this will unilaterally harm Norwegian shipping.

Foreign Affairs Ministry Undersecretary Torbjørn Frøysnes reported at the press conference that several Gulf states have made similar resolutions as Norway has regarding not selling oil to South Africa. Nevertheless, these same nations account for 95 percent of the supply of oil to the country.

To the question of what Norwegian authorities intend to do with Norwegian shipping companies which do not declare calls of ships and the names of ships which call on South Africa, Frøysnes answered that the authorities will take the measures which are necessary in order to accomplish registration.

"I am familiar with the fact that the Trade and Shipping Ministry is evaluating introducing legal authority for the registration of calls if the shipowners association does not cooperate regarding this," he said.

Norwegian Shipowners Association Director Rolf Hasselgård tells AFTENPOSTEN that it is not a normal duty for the association to develop lists and information systems for calls of ships and the various destinations of ships. However, the shipowners association is willing to present statistics on how many ships call on South Africa and how great amounts of oil are transported on Norwegian ships.

"If a legal order comes, we must comply with it. But another side is the wisdom of this. Next it can lead to important consequences for Norwegian shipping. Here it is a question of jobs for seamen, a group which has already been hit by high unemployment. Will the authorities take part in planning a policy whereby they deprive seamen of more jobs?" shipowners association Director Rolf Hasselgård asks.

The Norwegian Seamen's Federation does not want to comment on the current controversy regarding secret oil cargos to South Africa, the federation's Vice-President Edvin Ramsvik says.

Willoch Rejects Oil Boycott

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Jul 85 p 9

[Article: "Increased Trade Between Norway and South Africa"]

[Text] Prime Minister Kåre Willoch tells the NRK Daily News that a unilateral Norwegian oil boycott of South Africa is not currently being considered. The government will await developments in South Africa before it takes any new measures against the regime. Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Jakob Aano (Christian People's Party) thinks that the government should

Immediately begin unilateral boycott measures against South Africa. Norway's trade with South Africa increased by 12 percent from January to May this year, compared with the same period last year, figures from the Central Statistical Bureau show.

Exports of goods and services increased by 19 percent, to 273 million kroner the first five months of this year. Imports of goods increased by 1.8 percent to 162 million kroner. Trade between Norway and South Africa through the port of Oslo was reduced by 12 percent by volume the first quarter of this year as compared with 1984.

For the country as a whole, trade with South Africa increased by 1.7 percent by volume. Imports rose by 2.4 percent, while exports dropped by 23.5 percent as compared with last year. As far as the port of Oslo is concerned, imports of goods have been almost halved by volume, from 510 tons in the first quarter of last year to 250 tons in the first quarter of this year. The reduction took place within the fresh fruit and nuts group of goods. Exports through the port of Oslo increased both by value and volume.

"Measures Carried Out"

"Several of the measures LO is demanding that the government begin against South Africa have already been carried out. In accordance with a Scandinavian action plan from 1978, new investments are forbidden and Scandinavian firms have been urged to restrict any production," Trade Ministry Information Secretary Tor Husby says. He says also that Norway has begun a number of unilateral measures such as not giving State guarantees for exports, not giving exchange permits for Norwegian investments, not carrying out export-promoting measures, and making a political assessment in applications for a license for the export of ships to South Africa.

Norwegian Shipowners Association Director Rolf Hasselgård reports that the association has been in contact with several shipowners in order to investigate reports regarding the keeping of double logbooks and falsified papers. "All the shipping companies we have been in contact with say that they are totally unacquainted with double logbooks and falsified papers," Hasselgård says.

8985

CSO: 3639/139

SOUTH AFRICA

REPAYMENT OF FOREIGN CREDITORS, RAND PURCHASES RESTRICTED

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 1 Sep 85 pp 1-3

[Text] Proclamation by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No R. 157, 1985

The State President has, in terms of section 9 of the Currency and Exchanges Act in 1933 (Act 9 of 1933), made the regulations as contained in the schedule.

Schedule

1. No person shall with effect from 2 September 1985 until 31 December 1985 make any payment to any foreign creditor except payment in a special restricted account as defined in the Exchange Control Regulations promulgated in Government Notice R. 1111 of 1 December 1961 and except payment in respect of--

(a) An agreement entered into by an importer for the importation of goods and services including payments for freight, insurance and other costs relating to such imports;

(b) interest in accordance with a rate and reasonable costs payable on outstanding loans as approved by the minister of finance;

(c) bearer bonds issued on behalf of the state including bearer bonds issued on behalf of any state body, organisation or enterprise;

(d) loans guaranteed by a foreign government or an agency of such government.

(e) debts payable to international organisations of the United Nations or the Bank of International Settlement;

(f) obligations of the South African Reserve Bank;

(g) new loans, and interest and costs thereon as approved by the Minister of Finance, granted on or after 2 September 1985 by any person in the Republic and which are not for the replacement of existing loans, or

(h) any amount approved in the discretion of the Minister of Finance or a person designated by him for this purpose from an account with a registered financial institution of a person resident outside the republic.

(i) any payment of a current nature as provided for in the Exchange Control Regulations as promulgated in Government Notice R. 1111 of 1 December 1961.

2. A banking institution which has established or acquired a subsidiary or opened a branch office outside the Republic shall with effect from 2 September 1985 take the necessary steps to freeze the repayment of liabilities of such subsidiary or branch office except in respect of--

(a) the discharge of any liability arising from the realisation of any asset which is held by such subsidiary or branch office outside the Republic; or

(b) any liability of less than 50,000 rand or an equivalent amount of any foreign currency in respect of any single depositor.

3. The Exchange Control Regulations as promulgated in Government Notice R. 1111 of 1 December 1961 are amended with effect from 2 September 1985 as specified in Annexure A.

4. The Minister of Finance or a person designated by him shall be empowered to exempt any person in part or wholly and on the conditions he deems fit from the provisions of these regulations.

5. Any person who contravenes any provisions of regulations 1 or 2 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R250,000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this First day of September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-five.

P. W. Botha,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:
B. J. Du Plessis,
Minister of the Cabinet.

J. P. Roux,
Secretary of the Cabinet.

Annexure A

Amendment of the Exchange Control Regulations

The Exchange Control Regulations R. 1111 of 1 December 1961, are hereby amended by--

(a) inserting the following regulation 4A after Regulation 4:

"Special Restricted Accounts and Prohibition on Repayments of Foreign Liabilities

4.A (1) In this regulation 'special restricted account' means an account opened with an authorized dealer for the purposes specified in the succeeding sub-regulations.

(2) No person shall, without the permission granted by the Treasury or a person authorized by the Treasury and in accordance with such conditions as the Treasury or such authorised person may impose, make a payment to or in favour of a person resident outside the Republic in respect of the repayment of any foreign liability except to make such payment to a special restricted account.

(3) Any payment made to a special restricted account in terms of this regulation shall, to the extent of the sum paid, operate as a valid discharge to the person making payment.

(4) Any interest payable on a credit balance in a special restricted account is calculated at a rate determined by the Treasury.

(5) No sum standing to the credit of a special restricted account shall be dealt with in any way except with permission granted by the Treasury or a person authorised by the Treasury and in accordance with such conditions as the Treasury or such authorised person may impose.

(6) The Treasury or a person authorized by the Treasury may grant exemption from the provisions of this regulation and may authorise the refund to any person of moneys paid by him into a special restricted account and to the extent of such refund no payment shall be deemed to have been made for the purposes of sub-regulation(3)."

(b) inserting the following regulation 14A after Regulation 14:

"Restriction on Purchase and Sale of Financial Rand

14.A (1) No person shall, without permission granted by the Treasury or a person authorized by the Treasury and in accordance with such conditions as the Treasury or such authorized person may impose, buy, receive, acquire or sell, deliver, dispose of or otherwise deal with any financial rand.

(2) For the purpose of this regulation "financial rand" means--

(a) the local sale proceeds of South African assets owned by persons resident outside the Republic;

(b) funds so designated by the Treasury or a person authorised by the Treasury";
and

(c) amending regulation 22 of the regulations by substituting for the words "ten thousand" wherever they appear of the words "two hundred and fifty thousand."

CSO: 3400/1153

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

GAS IMPORT DEPOT--A R15-million propylene gas import terminal is now under construction at the Richards Bay bulk storage site for Safripol, a joint venture between Sentrachem and Hoechst South Africa which has plastic raw material manufacturing facilities at Sasolburg. The terminal, with a capacity of 4,000 tons, is due for completion in the third quarter of 1986. Managing director of Safripol, Mr Glen Carter, said the gas, shipped in liquid form in tankers from overseas will be bulk-stored in Richards Bay and then transported to Sasolburg in railway tank cars. In the Sasolburg plant it will be converted into Hostalin polypropylene plastic granules. Mr Carter said the new storage tanks would help to solve a major problem. "For the past 12 months, Safripol has been dependent on gas supply from refineries in Durban which, however, do not have sufficient capacity to meet our demands. "We have had to make up the shortfall as best we can from imported sources. "We have a capacity of some 40,000 tons of polypropylene raw material a year at Sasolburg for South Africa plastic industry. "Because of the gas shortage, we have been unable to produce our maximum," he said. "With bulk storage facilities in Richards Bay we will be able to ensure that we have adequate supplies all the time." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 85 p 28]

CSO: 3400/1153

SWAZILAND

DUTCH FIRM TO BUILD R16M FACTORY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Business Times Reporter
DUTCH-controlled Interboard International will invest R16-million in a chipboard factory in Swaziland.

Machinery for the factory at Ntlangano should arrive by June next year and the plant should be commissioned in March 1987.

The new factory is owned 87,5% by Interboard International Holdings, the remaining 12,5% being held by the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland.

It will employ 320 workers.

Interboard in South Africa will provide marketing expertise, technical back-up and management initially.

About 50% of the board produced will be sold to neighbouring states and the rest will be exported overseas.

Preferential

Swaziland's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Derek von Wissel, says Swaziland offers industrialists excellent access to other markets.

"As a member of the Southern African Customs Union our goods enter South Africa,

Lesotho and Botswana without any trade barriers.

"Our membership of the preferential trade area of Eastern and Southern Africa means that our exports to the north do not encounter the foreign-exchange payment difficulties encountered by goods from elsewhere.

Labour force

"Our status as a developing country affords our goods preferential access to US, the European Economic Community and most other Western nations."

Mr von Wissel says Swaziland recently introduced a five-year company tax holiday to encourage exporters. It is supplemented by training, housing and accelerated depreciation allowances.

"We recognise one of the most important factors determining the success or failure of a modern business is the quality of its labour force. In Swaziland, productivity levels are high, the Government is investing heavily in training, and labour relations are harmonious.

CSO: 3400/1972

2 October 1985

ZIMBABWE

MUNANGAGWA TELLS YOUTH TO POPULARIZE SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 85 p 5

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S youth should guard against cultural submissiveness and popularise scientific socialism, says the Minister of State (Security), Cde Emmerson Munangagwa.

In a talk he gave recently, about Zimbabwe and foreign culture, to the Catholic Youth Association annual regional congress at St Paul's Mission, Mutema, he said the youth could not build socialism without the guidance of Marxism-Leninism.

"The youth have nothing to lose by studying Marxism-Leninism and aligning their interests with those of the working people who genuinely stand up to fight for the overthrow of capitalism and all forms of exploitation."

The struggle for genuine liberation in all fields — economic, cultural, political and ideological — was the yardstick for measuring progressive Zimbabwean culture and the foreign culture that sought "to perpetuate foreign domination and capitalist exploitation".

The importance of Marxism-Leninism was that it showed how society "develops, how capitalist exploitation can be overthrown and how on the ruins of capitalism a socialist society can be built".

The history of Zimbabwe showed that "our

people" fought against foreign domination long before they could read or write, and "Marxism-Leninism takes up this tradition and puts it on a scientific basis".

It had to be viewed as a way of life that employed science and human energies to fight against hunger, disease, ignorance and underdevelopment.

Practices that forced people to believe that every disease was caused by witchcraft were irrelevant "to our efforts to build socialism in Zimbabwe".

Beliefs that held that car accidents, droughts, subversion and economic sabotage were caused by the anger of the gods or displeasure of ancestral spirits or were the work of Satan were equally not "relevant to our efforts to build socialism".

"Marxism - Leninism does not only expose and challenge these unscientific views, but also challenges you as the young generation to acquire the Marxist - Leninist scientific socialist view of reality, if you are to make a conscious and purposeful contribution to the national development of Zimbabwe, to mankind and the peace-loving world in general," the minister said.

He urged the youth not to succumb to cultural submissiveness by aping the American and Western way of life.

"Indeed, a youth who aches and succumbs to

the culture of the so-called free world and Western cultural terrorism cannot be expected to be ideologically free.

"The same goes for the youth who is dominated by tradition and blindly tries to live up to it. Such youth cannot be expected to develop a view of reality consistent with our chosen goal of scientific socialism.

Cultural sabotage consisted of attempts "to push down our throats externally imposed ideas, habits and messages aimed at brainwashing us and making us believe that socialism cannot be built anywhere in the world and that capitalism is the best way of life".

Cde Munangagwa recalled that during the liberation struggle Chimurenga songs, dance, drama and the songs of musicians such as Thomas Mapfumo, Oliver Mutukudzi and Zacks Manatsa had won the confidence of the people in their support for the struggle against foreign settler domination.

"This is what a revolutionary culture should do in Zimbabwe today. We challenge all these musicians, artists, dramatists and all you young people to concretise and focus on the Marxist-Leninist way of life in your arts, to highlight the contradictions and constraints in our struggle to create conditions for building socialism in Zimbabwe."

CSO: 3400/1117

ZIMBABWE

PARTY CONTINUES DEBATE IN ITS DEFENCE OF MARXISM-LENINISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Charles Chikerema]

[Text]

SINCE the Second National Congress of Zanu (PF), which adopted among other resolutions, Marxist-Leninism as the party's official ideology, a low-key but potentially decisive debate has been going on with clear-cut positions being taken on scientific socialism.

Many of those opposed to it have berated it as a foreign ideology unsuited for Africa. During the election campaign all the minority parties opposed socialism and made that opposition one of the main themes of their election manifestos.

During the same period, Zanu (PF) joined the debate in defence of scientific socialism.

In a series of pamphlets edited by the secretary of the commissariat and culture the party outlined its positions on the various issues under debate.

In *The Workers' Guide*, people were reminded: "The rich people or the capitalists suppress all demands of the workers for good wages and good living conditions. They want all workers' demands banned and the leaders of workers dismissed from their jobs or imprisoned."

"No worker, therefore, should support or vote for a party that supports this evil system of free enterprise and capitalism."

WARNING

In *A Patriot's Scientific Guide*, a warning was sounded against neo-colonialism: "It is a historical stage after colonialism in which independence is achieved from colonialists, but the ruling class in the newly independent state remains committed to foreign domination through more open and greater involvement of foreign capital in the economy."

"But neo-colonialism chains the masses to super exploitation, so that the super-profits of foreign capitalists can be repatriated; so that imperialists' foreign experts can be pampered; so that the local ruling class made up of the comprador bourgeoisie, can be comfortably kept by the public."

In *A Marxist-Leninist's Guide*, Dr Joshua Nkomo and Zanu are taken to task: "His, (Nkomo's) anti-progressive position is exposed by the practical elimination of Marx-

ists-Leninists from the ranks of Zanu and their relegation into the political wilderness."

"The Matabele national question must not cloud the issue and prevent Marxists-Leninists from imposing a severe class judgment on him and his party."

In Zanu (PF)'s election manifesto, the first secretary and president of the party, Cde Mugabe, said: "At its Second Congress the party resolved to bring about socialism on the basis of a scientific analysis of our situation."

Introducing the handbook *Zimbabwe At Five Years of Independence*, the secretary for commissariat and culture, Cde Herbert Ushewokunze, said: "Zanu (PF)'s socialist goals derive from the recognition by some groups in the party that our struggle was mainly against the economic organisation that went with racism."

What makes many "socialists" recoil from the scientific aspect of the ideology is the issue of class struggle which many believe is inconsistent with African traditions.

This conclusion has led to the belief that there

could be an African socialism — a system under which private property would remain as sanctity and class struggle would be regarded as alien.

But in one editorial of the official organ of Zanu (IP), Zimbabwe News, on the eve of the election, it was said: "The armed struggle was not fought and won" so that a handful of men would emulate the whites in owning farms and exploiting the farmworkers.

At a recently held book seminar in Harare, the subject of class struggle and its inevitability was given thorough attention as those who delivered papers on various topics, ranging from the role of books and magazines to languages in the class struggle, grappled with how imperialism uses the media to retard the development of a revolutionary consciousness.

DELIVERING

Delivering a paper on The role of the Revolutionary Democratic Party in the Dissemination of Socialist Ideology Through the Medium of Books and Magazines, a member of the Politburo, Cde Ushewokunze, took his audience through the many subtle ways books and magazines are used to entrench and instill in the minds of many the class culture and world outlook of the bourgeoisie.

"Books and magazines carry an ideology message, but because we are brought up on a diet of the James Hadley Chase and Ian Fleming novels, the ideological content they carry is seen as 'natural'.

"The tough guys of kung fu and the greed of ruthless businessmen become attributes to be admired by the reader. This is the rubble ideology carried in the books and magazines we read everyday," Cde Ushewokunze said.

He said: "The films, magazines and books available to our people have a tradition of capitalist cultural and material values.

"But we have an uphill struggle given the wide range of magazines and books, carrying the message of those who benefit from the capitalist system."

In the ensuing struggle, he said a conscious decision had to be made over a change of direction, in terms of books and magazines available to the people.

Although it would be at the risk of being accused by the capitalist Press of disseminating propaganda, we either choose to write and read in support of capitalism or for the democratisation of resource control and distribution, and thus for socialism."

There was no middle road, he said, "as long as the working people are not in power, books and magazines must agitate for social justice".

"Once the working people are in power we must continue to agitate for vigilance against the attempts to overthrow the socialist state."

STRUGGLE

On books, magazines, culture and anti-imperialism in the class struggle in Zimbabwe, a University of Zimbabwe law lecturer, Cde Kempton Makamure, said that Zimbabwe was today "the focus and centre of a class struggle between labour and capital and between imperialism and national liberation".

White Zimbabweans were a force and a community whose way of life was rooted in capitalism and were thus the leading force of the capitalist culture in the country.

"The bourgeoisified Africans moving into the suburbs, take and model their lives after them. You therefore have the culture of the braais, of

bourgeois sport; like the transitions from football culture to golf, a squash, and tennis and the culture of exclusive social clubs."

In ideas the bourgeoisified African acquired, like his European counterpart, the culture of anti-communism, mainly expressed as anti-Sovietism, and "in economic terms there is the culture of faith in the World Bank and the economics of the International Monetary Fund," Cde Makamure said.

He said among that class there was a faith not based upon scientific understanding but upon class intuition, "the Western aid is the road to development".

But Zimbabwe was not theirs for the taking, he said, because "the national liberation tradition has left the beginnings of anti-imperialist culture in the country". The struggle had left the people in general proud of their struggle against and victory over Ian Smith and the imperialist forces that supported him.

On the role of languages in creating a progressive culture of a truly national character, training officer in the Ministry of Lands Agriculture Rural Resettlement, Cde Cain Mathema, said: "In class divided societies, languages serve the interests of the ruling classes, dominated by the ideology, categories, concepts and idioms that protect the ruling class and its interests.

"At the same time since a language reflects each society at each definite stage, languages in class divided societies reflect the class struggle in those societies, the antagonistic contradictions in those societies, the interests of the exploited classes and their culture too."

Thus in Zimbabwe, slogans like "mwana wevhu", "zhi" "pamberi nesocialism" and "phasi labathengisi" never existed until about 25 years ago and until the height of the last armed struggle against colonialism.

"They became part and parcel of our anti-colonialist struggle. They helped mobilise our people in the fight against British colonialism." Cde Mathema said.

He said languages could be regarded as a material force, because they were used to exploit people, to kill them and to build a new social system.

"If a language fails to move people, if a language does not mobilise people, if it is divorced from the real people, their aspirations and interest, then it must die because it is no longer an instrument to be used by the people in a world that knows nothing but constant change," he said.

On "The background to the publishing and distribution of progressive and socialist literature in

Zimbabwe", the deputy managing director of Grassroots Books, Cde Reginald Mhlanga, said that during the 90 years of colonial rule, "reactionary and racist ideas, the colonialist version of the history of the African peoples, tribalist and superstitious notions were encouraged at every turn."

DESIGNS

"The myth of communist designs of communist conspiracies to take over and control Zimbabwe, was invented and used as an ideological weapon against all democratic and freedom-loving forces," he said.

But the oppressed masses led by the liberation movements had rejected the colonialist diatribes and counter-attacked repeatedly by creating the means to spread the truth about the plunder of Zimbabwe by imperialism and about the just and necessary armed struggle.

He said the first stage of Zimbabwe's struggle

to achieve socialism was accomplished with the victory over colonialism and entrenched racism.

Colonialist propaganda had promoted the capitalist world outlook, with its rampant individualism, bourgeois values of profit before everything, hysterical anti-communism, religious hypocrisy and class bigotry that had made Zimbabwe one of the chief tools of international imperialism as a direct result of capitalism.

"The prevalent capitalist, colonialist mentality, can be fought and ground made at this stage only by the widest dissemination of socialist and revolutionary democratic ideas."

"The absence of this will create a dangerous situation whereby imperialist and neo-colonialist forces will have a freer hand to assert themselves and place Zimbabwe firmly on the path of capitalist development," Cde Mhlanga said.

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH NOTES MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE

MB281309 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The War in Mozambique and the Zimbabwean Involvement"]

[Text] Zimbabwe is being sucked deeper and deeper into the civil war in Mozambique. As more and more of our troops are committed to the defense of our economic lifelines and in direct battle against Renamo, it is imperative that every Zimbabwean is fully informed about what is happening in that forlorn country. Our media and the ZANU-PF quarters have little to say about the real news from Mozambique and for very obvious reasons. They want to hide the truth from the people of this country in an effort to blunt adverse reaction and criticism of our government policy on this vital issue. Radio Truth is determined to keep you properly informed, and we will relay on a regular basis the intelligence which comes to hand.

Every taxpayer has the right to know how and where his money is being spent. Every parent is entitled to know the course in which his son's life is at risk and the circumstances in which our young men are compelled to suffer.

Let us take a look at the details of activities over a period of one month that have been fed into the station by our correspondent. South of the Sabie River, Renamo launched assaults on some 15 bases occupied by the armed forces of Mozambique. Among these was the FPLM provincial headquarters in the Gaza Province and a battalion base southeast of Chokwe. Ten foreign convoys were attacked, one of them only kilometers from Maputo. Sabotage missions were carried out against the Maputo-Ressano Garcia rail line, three different factories in the Maputo area, a water pipeline, and the telephone lines between Maputo and Manica.

In counteractions, FPLM mounted attacks on 10 Renamo bases. They also carried out house-to-house raids in some of the Matola suburbs, during which some light weapons, ammunition, and uniforms were confiscated. In these searches government troops robbed the inhabitants of food and personal possessions.

There was less overt activity in the central provinces of Mozambique. Two FPLM convoys were ambushed by Renamo and the resistance movement occupied an airfield in Beira. In this action the Zimbabwean troops guarding the airport were driven off. The power lines to Beira were sabotaged on a number of

occasions and the city had virtually no power supplies for two months. FPLM antiaircraft units have been ordered to shoot down any light aircraft flying in this region because this is the method by which Renamo units are being resupplied. These aircraft are said to come from the permanent airfield Renamo have established at their main base in the Gorongosa area.

Because of the poor security situation and persistent Renamo harassment, FPLM troops in Manica and Tete Province are being supplied via Zimbabwe. In northern Mozambique a number of coastal towns have been subjected to Renamo assaults. Half a dozen FPLM bases received the same treatment. These reliable reports suggest that a few Renamo members were executed in Nampula Province, including some who had accepted an amnesty offer. In general the statistics available to us show that Renamo retains control of the military initiative. Some two-thirds of the contacts between opposing forces are initiated by the MNR. In similar vein, the number of FPLM soldiers killed in battle are more than double the casualty suffered by the insurgents. The low morale in the Mozambican armed forces is highlighted by the serious level of desertion. This is averaging close to 100 a month.

It is true that the volume of incidents in Manica and Sofala Provinces where Zimbabwean troops are stationed is relatively low. However, this will not save Frelimo from defeat.

By far the greatest concentration of activity is in Maputo Province, in line with Renamo's declared intent to seize the capital before the end of this year. To grant even a temporary respite to the hard-pressed Frelimo forces, ZANU-PF would have to commit our troops on a much wider and more intensive scale. This, as we have pointed out before, is an extremely dangerous game. In the eyes of the Mozambican population, we may well be supporting a lost cause.

In the current month the war has heated up still further. Despite the presence of about 8,000 ZNA [Zimbabwe National Army] troops engaged on essential guard duties, the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline was blown up on 13 August. During the past week Renamo launched a lightning strike against the capital city itself. Overall, Frelimo appeared to be on the defensive, and the outlook for its survival is grim indeed. This reinforces our view that Zimbabwean military activity in that country should be confined to the protection of our key lifelines. To become embroiled in a civil war is something we cannot afford in lives or money. In the past few days the plight of Mozambique and its people has hit the world's headlines.

CSOP 3400/1056

ZIMBABWE

ANC COMMENTARY CALLS FOR DISTURBANCES IN WHITE DISTRICTS

EA031221 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 2
Sep . 85

[Unattributed commentary--"Let Us Take the Battle to the Enemy's Backyard"]

[Text] Compatriots, [words indistinct] the entire [words indistinct] of black townships of our country, from the northern Transvaal down to the Cape are being engulfed by the flames of the revolution. The battle has now even spread to the rural and remote parts of our country. Daily, the confrontation between our heroic and death-defying people and the repressive forces of the apartheid regime, its troops and police, has continued unabated. More than 700 lives of our people have now been lost in this period of over a year, most of them, the victims of the bullets of the apartheid killers.

All these months long, the battlefield has been confined to the areas where we, the oppressed black people, live, safely far away from the white areas of the country. Throughout this period, the majority of the white population of this country have learned of the bitter confrontation only through their television screens while sipping their drinks comfortably in their cosy homes. They have been channelled by the severely controlled propaganda of the racist regime and have also chosen on their own to be oblivious to the turmoil continuing just in their backyards.

The time has come, countrymen, when that oblivion has to be ended. The whites of this country now have to be rudely awakened from the dreamland that they have closed themselves into. The false myth that the fascist Botha-Malan regime has been lulling them with and deluding them into believing, that it can successfully secure them away from the flames of revolution that are sweeping this country, must now be shattered. We now have to take the battle fight into their homes, into their kitchens and bedrooms.

Evidently, it was with this very same false sense of security in mind that the fascist Botha could afford, only a few days ago, to shout arrogantly from the rooftops, in defiance of the whole world, that the white domination will never be ended in this country. He was, of course, [words indistinct] which is always in the bedrock and rear base of his criminal apartheid system. No wonder they cheered him so much. They were able to do so precisely because they have not as yet felt the heat of the battle. To them, business still continues as usual and things are still as normal as long as Botha says so.

Now is the time, countrymen, to crush all that myth. As the president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, called on us, it is our task--all of ours, patriots of our land--to crush that false sense of security. It is our task to bring sense into the minds of the hidebound white supremacists of this country, to make them realize that they cannot continue supporting and abetting and applauding a regime that can only succeed in nothing else but to lead them into a catastrophe.

The supreme task, countrymen, as the president said, lies not only on our shoulders--the oppressed black people, who continue to perform heroic feats in the dusty streets of our townships--but it is equally the task of all our white democrats who are genuinely committed to the realization of the future democratic and nonracial South Africa. Together we must now devise new ways of carrying the battlefield right into the enemy's rear base, the white areas of this country.

CSO: 3400/1056

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT URGED TO PREPARE FOR EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS

MB290748 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] We have noted that our government is engaged in crisis planning to try and offset the backwash if mandatory economic sanctions are imposed on South Africa. As we have warned, if Pretoria chooses to retaliate in full measure, life in Zimbabwe will be far worse than anything experienced when sanctions were applied to Rhodesia. At that time, we had the cushion provided by South African support, but there is nothing and nobody to absorb the shock-waves this time.

There are frequent shortages of essential items in our shops right now. Just imagine how much worse the situation will be if our primary economic lifelines are cut.

When the borders with Zambia were closed, the economy of that country went downhill at an alarming rate and has never recovered.

Our situation would be a hundred times more serious. The rail lines and harbor facilities in Mozambique are no complete substitute. Even if they were all in full working order, they would be hard-pressed to handle 50 percent of our import and export traffic. It has been difficult enough to keep the Beira line open. If we try to do the same under current conditions with the Maputo link, our resources would be stretched beyond endurance.

To secure the best possible from a bad situation, our government should be working flat-out to bring the warring parties in Mozambique together. At least if there was peace in that land, the sanctions issue in South Africa would be slightly less threatening and a little less damaging. In this political climate moreover, it is stupid for Zimbabweans to alienate the United States. We need their aid and investment at this very moment, and in the circumstances just outlined, we would have an even greater need for their goodwill and support. We refer to the demonstration in front of the American Embassy in Harare when a ZANU-PF (?rented) crowd of some 500 people staged a rude and ill-mannered display against the Reagan administration. Chanting anti-U.S. slogans, the demonstrators demanded an immediate end to the policy of constructive engagement and support for contras in Nicaragua. There were shouts of "down with criminal Reagan." This sort of behavior, apart from being a gratuitous insult, could do untold harm to Zimbabwe's interests. As with so many of our internal disturbances, it is time that the government clamped down on its unruly supporters.

ZIMBABWE

MUZOREWA MAY ACCEPT JOB IN UNITED STATES

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] UANC leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa is understood to be in Maryland in the United States, where he has been offered a permanent job, but it is not known whether he has accepted it, says the Minister of State (Security), Cde Emmerson Munangagwa.

He told newsmen on Friday that members of the Muzorewa family in Zimbabwe were not in contact with him, but the Government was aware of his whereabouts.

Two of the bishop's brothers, Dr Gwinya Muzorewa and Cde Ernest Muzorewa announced at the Press conference the family's intentions to join Zanu (PF). They are not his sons, as reported in The Herald yesterday. They said they were representing only those members of the Muzorewa family, including the bishop's father, who are in the country.

Bishop Muzorewa himself was neither consulted nor informed of this decision, they said.

"We would like to have the opportunity to give our talents to the welfare of our nation," they said. "The meaning of our liberation in Zimbabwe is that we freed ourselves from the white oppressors in order to maximise and realise our potential here in our beloved country.

"The Muzorewa family recognises one Zimbabwe, one Government, a common national objective and a meaningful political solidarity. We believe that only when we rally under one flag can we be a strong, peaceful and dignified nation," they said.

CSO: 3400/1117

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

TRANSMITTER BEING BUILT--The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, ZBC, is building a radio transmitter which will beam programs in Venda to counter Radio Truth, which broadcasts from South Africa. This was disclosed to the House of Assembly by the Minister of Information, Posts, and Telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira. Comrade Shamuyarira added that when the transmitter development program is completed, no areas in the country will not be exposed to ZBC's programs. He revealed that the area covered by television in 1980 was only 26 percent of the country, and that this has not increased to 43 percent while the program content is also being increased from 21 percent in 1980 to 45 percent. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Aug 85 MB]

MEDIA FREE FROM GOVERNMENT CONTROL--The deputy minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Naomi Ndwandwe, says the media in Zimbabwe is not subject to government control. Comrade Ndwandwe rejected as untrue, allegations by some senators yesterday that the reportage on the run-up to the election had been biased in favor of the ruling party. She told the senate that the media is free from government control, adding that during the election it published the views of a wide political spectrum ranging from progressive to outright fascism. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Sep 85 MB]

RADIO NETWORK ALMOST COMPLETED--The installation of the military radio network, known as (Marnet), for South Africa and South-West Africa has almost been completed. Our military correspondent reports that the system was specially developed to provide communication facilities to military and civil commandos in sensitive or remote areas. The system operates 24 hours per day. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 30 Aug 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/1056

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

16 OCT. 85
cmf

Sig. Bergesen d.y. [Jr.] & Co. shipping company has called on ports in South Africa with a concealed identity.

Both the Norwegian Shipowners Association and the Bergesen shipping company deny that anything of the sort has taken place. The shipowners association is reacting strongly against the fact that Trade Ministry Undersecretary Arne Synnes in a press release furthered the rumor regarding secret calls of ships on South Africa without taking into account earlier information from the shipowners association and the shipping company. Shipowners association Director Rolf Hasselgård in a letter to Undersecretary Synnes writes that he with his press release has sown doubts regarding the shipowners association's and individual shipowners' credibility.

"We must request that the ministry immediately present the necessary documentation of the alleged violations of the law. The results ought to be made known as early as possible," Director Hasselgård writes.

Undersecretary Arne Synnes says that the purpose of the press release from the Trade Ministry was not to sow doubts regarding either the shipowners association's or individual shipowners' activities as far as the shipping of oil to South Africa is concerned.

Synnes says that the ministry is just following a standard procedure to throw light on the rumor regarding secret calls of ships on South Africa. The Shipping Directorate was contacted on Wednesday and it is the shipping inspector in Oslo who will investigate the validity of the claim made by a foreign seaman.

Both the Sig. Bergesen d.y. & Co. shipping company and the ship's captain earlier categorically denied to the Foreign Affairs Ministry that the tanker was to have called on South African ports with the name of the ship and the shipping company painted over.

Bergesen shipping company Operations Chief Sam Alshager tells AFTENPOSTEN that the ship which is supposedly referred to is the "Berge Pioneer." The tanker was not at the position it was stated to be at when according to the rumor it was to have gone to ports in South Africa with a concealed identity.

Alshager says also that it is technically impossible to paint over the ship's and shipping company's names with the limited number of crew members who are on board at any one time.

"Then we would have had to paint the entire ship. We have neither time nor money for this," Alshager says.

He says that the Bergesen shipping company never intended to hide the fact that it has had and has transport assignments to South African ports.

Alshager confirms that the shipping company has had more than one but less than five calls with a cargo of oil for South Africa up to now this year.

The captain of a Norwegian tanker was fined once earlier for having concealed the ship's identity when it unloaded oil in South Africa. This occurred in 1980 when an Oslo-registered tanker painted over the ship's and the shipping company's names and the home port before it called on South African ports. The ship's captain was given the option of a fine of 3000 kroner in lieu of prison, and the fine was accepted, Shipping Inspector Ole Leithe in Oslo reports.

LO [Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions] Demanding Halt to All Trade with South Africa

The Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions has prepared a list of 12 specific measures against South Africa. The purpose is to halt all Norwegian trade with the apartheid government. LO together with the Norwegian Chemical Industry Labor Federation, Norsk Hydro, Elkem and the Årdal og Sunndal Verk [Årdal and Sunndal Plant] are requesting a stop to the use of electrolytic manganese from South Africa in aluminum production. The Tinfos Iron Works and Elkem are being requested to look for other suppliers than South Africa for manganese ore for the ferromanganese industry here at home.

In a letter to the government LO writes that harsher pressure measures must be carried out against the apartheid government in South Africa. LO has drawn up a list of 12 measures which it believes should be enacted:

"The importing of fruit and vegetables from South Africa must be banned effective immediately."

"The public registration of trade with South Africa must be introduced immediately."

"A changeover fund must be established for replacing trade with South Africa. The fund must be used for payment for and proposals for replacement, product for product; for finding new markets and suppliers; and for supporting direct losses in the replacement process."

"Investments in South Africa must be banned."

"The government must defray the withdrawal of investments which have been made."

"A ban against exportation of oil to South Africa."

"The government, together with the other EFTA countries, ought to inquire regarding support of the EC code for companies working in South Africa, and the code should be strengthened."

"The government must, together with the Scandinavian countries, take the initiative in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to terminate loans and credit for South Africa."

"The registration of Norwegian ships which sail to South Africa must be begun immediately."

"A new initiative should be promoted to get more countries to register international shipping to South Africa."

"Propose a UN conference between oil-producing and oil-transporting countries in order to chart and enact an international ban against the exportation and transport of oil to South Africa."

"The government should defray the danger of counter measures by the South African government and measures to soften the effects of reprisal measures."

In the letter to the aluminum industry from LO and the Norwegian Chemical Industry Labor Federation it is pointed out that an especially important area in economic relations between Norway and South Africa is associated with aluminum products.

Norsk Hydro Information Director Odd Gullberg tells AFTENPOSTEN that Hydro uses extremely little electrolytic manganese in its aluminum production.

"We have no agreement with any country regarding such orders, but we buy it on the open market where it is cheapest," Gullberg says. He adds that Norsk Hydro will shortly receive a shipment of electrolytic manganese from the USA which will be sufficient for a half year's production.

"To start with, we will try to shun electrolytic manganese which we know comes from South Africa and will instead try to get hold of the product other places for an equivalent price," he says.

Norsk Hydro also imports phosphate from South Africa for its fertilizer production.

"We are dependent on a certain quality for phosphate in order to get our manufacturing plant to function technically. The phosphate we buy from South Africa is well suited to this production process. We have bought somewhat less phosphate from South Africa this year than previously. We are making an evaluation and are trying to come up with other suppliers, but this is a price question," Gullberg says.

Knut Frydenlund: "Blacklist All Ships"

Ex-Foreign-Affairs-Minister Knut Frydenlund said at a press conference in Oslo on Wednesday that an international boycott of all ships which sail to South Africa should be carried out.

Frydenlund said that a blacklisting can be carried out by ships' which demonstrably have transported oil to South Africa being refused oil cargos in the future.

2 October 1985

"Then it will get to be up to each individual shipping company to make an economic assessment of continuing to transport oil to the country," Frydenlund said.

He added that it is to no purpose just to forbid Norwegian shipping companies from calling on South African ports with oil, because this will unilaterally harm Norwegian shipping.

Foreign Affairs Ministry Undersecretary Torbjørn Frøysnes reported at the press conference that several Gulf states have made similar resolutions as Norway has regarding not selling oil to South Africa. Nevertheless, these same nations account for 95 percent of the supply of oil to the country.

To the question of what Norwegian authorities intend to do with Norwegian shipping companies which do not declare calls of ships and the names of ships which call on South Africa, Frøysnes answered that the authorities will take the measures which are necessary in order to accomplish registration.

"I am familiar with the fact that the Trade and Shipping Ministry is evaluating introducing legal authority for the registration of calls if the shipowners association does not cooperate regarding this," he said.

Norwegian Shipowners Association Director Rolf Hasselgård tells AFTENPOSTEN that it is not a normal duty for the association to develop lists and information systems for calls of ships and the various destinations of ships. However, the shipowners association is willing to present statistics on how many ships call on South Africa and how great amounts of oil are transported on Norwegian ships.

"If a legal order comes, we must comply with it. But another side is the wisdom of this. Next it can lead to important consequences for Norwegian shipping. Here it is a question of jobs for seamen, a group which has already been hit by high unemployment. Will the authorities take part in planning a policy whereby they deprive seamen of more jobs?" shipowners association Director Rolf Hasselgård asks.

The Norwegian Seamen's Federation does not want to comment on the current controversy regarding secret oil cargos to South Africa, the federation's Vice-President Edvin Ramsvik says.

Willoch Rejects Oil Boycott

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Jul 85 p 9

[Article: "Increased Trade Between Norway and South Africa"]

[Text] Prime Minister Kåre Willoch tells the NRK Daily News that a unilateral Norwegian oil boycott of South Africa is not currently being considered. The government will await developments in South Africa before it takes any new measures against the regime. Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Jakob Aano (Christian People's Party) thinks that the government should

immediately begin unilateral boycott measures against South Africa. Norway's trade with South Africa increased by 12 percent from January to May this year, compared with the same period last year, figures from the Central Statistical Bureau show.

Exports of goods and services increased by 19 percent, to 273 million kroner the first five months of this year. Imports of goods increased by 1.8 percent to 162 million kroner. Trade between Norway and South Africa through the port of Oslo was reduced by 12 percent by volume the first quarter of this year as compared with 1984.

For the country as a whole, trade with South Africa increased by 1.7 percent by volume. Imports rose by 2.4 percent, while exports dropped by 23.5 percent as compared with last year. As far as the port of Oslo is concerned, imports of goods have been almost halved by volume, from 510 tons in the first quarter of last year to 250 tons in the first quarter of this year. The reduction took place within the fresh fruit and nuts group of goods. Exports through the port of Oslo increased both by value and volume.

"Measures Carried Out"

"Several of the measures LO is demanding that the government begin against South Africa have already been carried out. In accordance with a Scandinavian action plan from 1978, new investments are forbidden and Scandinavian firms have been urged to restrict any production," Trade Ministry Information Secretary Tor Husby says. He says also that Norway has begun a number of unilateral measures such as not giving State guarantees for exports, not giving exchange permits for Norwegian investments, not carrying out export-promoting measures, and making a political assessment in applications for a license for the export of ships to South Africa.

Norwegian Shipowners Association Director Rolf Hasselgård reports that the association has been in contact with several shipowners in order to investigate reports regarding the keeping of double logbooks and falsified papers. "All the shipping companies we have been in contact with say that they are totally unacquainted with double logbooks and falsified papers," Hasselgård says.

8985

CSO: 3639/139

SOUTH AFRICA

REPAYMENT OF FOREIGN CREDITORS, RAND PURCHASES RESTRICTED

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 1 Sep 85 pp 1-3

[Text] Proclamation by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No R. 157, 1985

The State President has, in terms of section 9 of the Currency and Exchanges Act in 1933 (Act 9 of 1933), made the regulations as contained in the schedule.

Schedule

1. No person shall with effect from 2 September 1985 until 31 December 1985 make any payment to any foreign creditor except payment in a special restricted account as defined in the Exchange Control Regulations promulgated in Government Notice R. 1111 of 1 December 1961 and except payment in respect of--

(a) An agreement entered into by an importer for the importation of goods and services including payments for freight, insurance and other costs relating to such imports;

(b) interest in accordance with a rate and reasonable costs payable on outstanding loans as approved by the minister of finance;

(c) bearer bonds issued on behalf of the state including bearer bonds issued on behalf of any state body, organisation or enterprise;

(d) loans guaranteed by a foreign government or an agency of such government.

(e) debts payable to international organisations of the United Nations or the Bank of International Settlement;

(f) obligations of the South African Reserve Bank;

(g) new loans, and interest and costs thereon as approved by the Minister of Finance, granted on or after 2 September 1985 by any person in the Republic and which are not for the replacement of existing loans, or

(h) any amount approved in the discretion of the Minister of Finance or a person designated by him for this purpose from an account with a registered financial institution of a person resident outside the republic.

(i) any payment of a current nature as provided for in the Exchange Control Regulations as promulgated in Government Notice R. 1111 of 1 December 1961.

2. A banking institution which has established or acquired a subsidiary or opened a branch office outside the Republic shall with effect from 2 September 1985 take the necessary steps to freeze the repayment of liabilities of such subsidiary or branch office except in respect of--

(a) the discharge of any liability arising from the realisation of any asset which is held by such subsidiary or branch office outside the Republic; or

(b) any liability of less than 50,000 rand or an equivalent amount of any foreign currency in respect of any single depositor.

3. The Exchange Control Regulations as promulgated in Government Notice R. 1111 of 1 December 1961 are amended with effect from 2 September 1985 as specified in Annexure A.

4. The Minister of Finance or a person designated by him shall be empowered to exempt any person in part or wholly and on the conditions he deems fit from the provisions of these regulations.

5. Any person who contravenes any provisions of regulations 1 or 2 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R250,000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this First day of September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-five.

P. W. Botha,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:
B. J. Du Plessis,
Minister of the Cabinet.

J. P. Roux,
Secretary of the Cabinet.

Annexure A

Amendment of the Exchange Control Regulations

The Exchange Control Regulations R. 1111 of 1 December 1961, are hereby amended by--

(a) inserting the following regulation 4A after Regulation 4:

"Special Restricted Accounts and Prohibition on Repayments of Foreign Liabilities

4.A (1) In this regulation 'special restricted account' means an account opened with an authorized dealer for the purposes specified in the succeeding sub-regulations.

(2) No person shall, without the permission granted by the Treasury or a person authorized by the Treasury and in accordance with such conditions as the Treasury or such authorised person may impose, make a payment to or in favour of a person resident outside the Republic in respect of the repayment of any foreign liability except to make such payment to a special restricted account.

(3) Any payment made to a special restricted account in terms of this regulation shall, to the extent of the sum paid, operate as a valid discharge to the person making payment.

(4) Any interest payable on a credit balance in a special restricted account is calculated at a rate determined by the Treasury.

(5) No sum standing to the credit of a special restricted account shall be dealt with in any way except with permission granted by the Treasury or a person authorised by the Treasury and in accordance with such conditions as the Treasury or such authorised person may impose.

(6) The Treasury or a person authorized by the Treasury may grant exemption from the provisions of this regulation and may authorise the refund to any person of moneys paid by him into a special restricted account and to the extent of such refund no payment shall be deemed to have been made for the purposes of sub-regulation(3)."

(b) inserting the following regulation 14A after Regulation 14:

"Restriction on Purchase and Sale of Financial Rand

14.A (1) No person shall, without permission granted by the Treasury or a person authorized by the Treasury and in accordance with such conditions as the Treasury or such authorized person may impose, buy, receive, acquire or sell, deliver, dispose of or otherwise deal with any financial rand.

(2) For the purpose of this regulation "financial rand" means---

(a) the local sale proceeds of South African assets owned by persons resident outside the Republic;

(b) funds so designated by the Treasury or a person authorised by the Treasury";
and

(c) amending regulation 22 of the regulations by substituting for the words "ten thousand" wherever they appear of the words "two hundred and fifty thousand."

CSO: 3400/1153

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

GAS IMPORT DEPOT--A R15-million propylene gas import terminal is now under construction at the Richards Bay bulk storage site for Safripol, a joint venture between Sentrachem and Hoechst South Africa which has plastic raw material manufacturing facilities at Sasolburg. The terminal, with a capacity of 4,000 tons, is due for completion in the third quarter of 1986. Managing director of Safripol, Mr Glen Carter, said the gas, shipped in liquid form in tankers from overseas will be bulk-stored in Richards Bay and then transported to Sasolburg in railway tank cars. In the Sasolburg plant it will be converted into Hostalin polypropylene plastic granules. Mr Carter said the new storage tanks would help to solve a major problem. "For the past 12 months, Safripol has been dependent on gas supply from refineries in Durban which, however, do not have sufficient capacity to meet our demands. "We have had to make up the shortfall as best we can from imported sources. "We have a capacity of some 40,000 tons of polypropylene raw material a year at Sasolburg for South Africa plastic industry. "Because of the gas shortage, we have been unable to produce our maximum," he said. "With bulk storage facilities in Richards Bay we will be able to ensure that we have adequate supplies all the time." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 85 p 28]

CSO: 3400/1153

SWAZILAND

DUTCH FIRM TO BUILD R16M FACTORY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Business Times Reporter

DUTCH-controlled Interboard International will invest R16-million in a chipboard factory in Swaziland.

Machinery for the factory at Nhlangano should arrive by June next year and the plant should be commissioned in March 1987.

The new factory is owned 87.5% by Interboard International Holdings, the remaining 12.5% being held by the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland.

It will employ 320 workers.

Interboard in South Africa will provide marketing expertise, technical back-up and management initially.

About 50% of the board produced will be sold to neighbouring states and the rest will be exported overseas.

Preferential

Swaziland's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Derek von Wissel, says Swaziland offers industrialists excellent access to other markets.

"As a member of the Southern African Customs Union our goods enter South Africa,

Lesotho and Botswana without any trade barriers.

"Our membership of the preferential trade area of Eastern and Southern Africa means that our exports to the north do not encounter the foreign-exchange payment difficulties encountered by goods from elsewhere.

Labour force

"Our status as a developing country affords our goods preferential access to US, the European Economic Community and most other Western nations."

Mr von Wissel says Swaziland recently introduced a five-year company tax holiday to encourage exporters. It is supplemented by training, housing and accelerated depreciation allowances.

"We recognise one of the most important factors determining the success or failure of a modern business is the quality of its labour force. In Swaziland, productivity levels are high, the Government is investing heavily in training, and labour relations are harmonious.

CSO: 3400/1972

2 October 1985

ZIMBABWE

MUNANGAGWA TELLS YOUTH TO POPULARIZE SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 85 p 5

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S youth should guard against cultural submissiveness and popularise scientific socialism, says the Minister of State (Security), Cde Emmerson Munangagwa.

In a talk he gave recently, about Zimbabwe and foreign culture, to the Catholic Youth Association annual regional congress at St Paul's Mission, Musami, he said the youth could not build socialism without the guidance of Marxism-Leninism.

"The youth have nothing to lose by studying Marxism-Leninism and aligning their interests with those of the working people who genuinely stand up to fight for the overthrow of capitalism and all forms of exploitation."

The struggle for genuine liberation in all fields — economic, cultural, political and ideological — was the yardstick for measuring progressive Zimbabwean culture and the foreign culture that sought "to perpetuate foreign domination and capitalist exploitation".

The importance of Marxism-Leninism was that it showed how society "develops, how capitalist exploitation can be overthrown and how on the ruins of capitalism a socialist society can be built".

The history of Zimbabwe showed that "our

people" fought against foreign domination long before they could read or write, and "Marxism-Leninism takes up this tradition and puts it on a scientific basis".

It had to be viewed as a way of life that employed science and human energies to fight against hunger, disease, ignorance and underdevelopment.

Practices that forced people to believe that every disease was caused by witchcraft were irrelevant "to our efforts to build socialism in Zimbabwe".

Beliefs that held that car accidents, droughts, subversion and economic sabotage were caused by the anger of the gods or displeasure of ancestral spirits or were the work of Satan were equally not "relevant to our efforts to build socialism".

"Marxism - Leninism does not only expose and challenge these unscientific views, but also challenges you as the young generation to acquire the Marxist - Leninist scientific socialist view of reality, if you are to make a conscious and purposeful contribution to the national development of Zimbabwe, to mankind and the peace-loving world in general," the minister said.

He urged the youth not to succumb to cultural submissiveness by aping the American and Western way of life.

"Indeed, a youth who apes and succumbs to

the culture of the so-called free world and Western cultural terrorism cannot be expected to be ideologically free.

"The same goes for the youth who is dominated by tradition and blindly tries to live up to it. Such youth cannot be expected to develop a view of reality consistent with our chosen goal of scientific socialism.

Cultural sabotage consisted of attempts "to push down our throats externally imposed ideas, habits and messages aimed at brainwashing us and making us believe that socialism cannot be built anywhere in the world and that capitalism is the best way of life".

Cde Munangagwa recalled that during the liberation struggle Chimurenga songs, dance, drama and the songs of musicians such as Thomas Mapfumo, Oliver Mutukudzi and Zacks Manatsa had won the confidence of the people in their support for the struggle against foreign settler domination.

"This is what a revolutionary culture should do in Zimbabwe today. We challenge all these musicians, artists, dramatists and all you young people to concretise and focus on the Marxist-Leninist way of life in your arts, to highlight the contradictions and constraints in our struggle to create conditions for building socialism in Zimbabwe."

CSO: 3400/1117

ZIMBABWE

PARTY CONTINUES DEBATE IN ITS DEFENCE OF MARXISM-LENINISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Charles Chikerema]

[Text]

SINCE the Second National Congress of Zanu (PF), which adopted among other resolutions, Marxist-Leninism as the party's official ideology, a low key but potentially decisive debate has been going on with clear-cut positions being taken on scientific socialism.

Many of those opposed to it have berated it as a foreign ideology unsuited for Africa. During the election campaign all the minority parties opposed socialism and made that opposition one of the main themes of their election manifestos.

During the same period, Zanu (PF) joined the debate in defence of scientific socialism.

In a series of pamphlets edited by the secretariat of the commissariat and culture the party outlined its positions on the various issues under debate.

In *The Workers' Guide*, people were reminded: "The rich people or the capitalists suppress all demands of the workers for good wages and good living conditions. They want all workers' demands banned and the leaders of workers dismissed from their jobs or imprisoned.

"No worker, therefore, should support or vote for a party that supports this evil system of free enterprise and capitalism."

WARNING

In *A Patriot's Scientific Guide*, a warning was sounded against neo-colonialism: "It is a historical stage after colonialism in which independence is achieved from colonialists, but the ruling class in the newly independent state remains committed to foreign domination through more open and greater involvement of foreign capital in the economy.

"But neo-colonialism chains the masses to super exploitation, so that the super-profits of foreign capitalists can be repatriated; so that imperialists' foreign experts can be pampered; so that the local ruling class made up of the comprador bourgeoisie, can be comfortably kept by the public."

In *A Marxist-Leninist's Guide*, Dr Joshua Nkomo and Zanu are taken to task: "His, (Nkomo's) anti-progressive position is exposed by the practical elimination of Marx-

ists-Leninists from the ranks of Zanu and their relegation into the political wilderness.

"The Matabele national question must not cloud the issue and prevent Marxists-Leninists from imposing a severe class judgment on him and his party."

In Zanu (PF)'s election manifesto, the first secretary and president of the party, Cde Mugabe, said: "At its Second Congress the party resolved to bring about socialism on the basis of a scientific analysis of our situation."

Introducing the handbook *Zimbabwe At Five Years of Independence*, the secretary for commissariat and Culture, Cde Herbert Ushewokunze, said: "Zanu (PF)'s socialist goals derive from the recognition by some groups in the party that our struggle was mainly against the economic organisation that went with racism."

What makes many "socialists" recoil from the scientific aspect of the ideology is the issue of class struggle which many believe is inconsistent with African traditions.

This conclusion has led to the belief that there

could be an African socialism — a system under which private property would remain as sanctity and class struggle would be regarded as alien.

But in one editorial of the official organ of Zanu (PF), Zimbabwe News, on the eve of the election, it was said: "The armed struggle was not fought and won" so that a handful of men would emulate the whites in owning farms and exploiting the farmworkers.

At a recently held book seminar in Harare, the subject of class struggle and its inevitability was given thorough attention as those who delivered papers on various topics, ranging from the role of books and magazines to languages in the class struggle, grappled with how imperialism uses the media to retard the development of a revolutionary consciousness.

DELIVERING

Delivering a paper on The role of the Revolutionary Democratic Party in the Dissemination of Socialist Ideology Through the Medium of Books and Magazines, a member of the Politburo, Cde Ushewokunze, took his audience through the many subtle ways books and magazines are used to entrench and instill in the minds of many the class culture and world outlook of the bourgeoisie.

"Books and magazines carry an ideology message, but because we are brought up on a diet of the James Hadley Chase and Ian Fleming novels, the ideological content they carry is seen as 'natural'.

"The tough guys of kung fu and the greed of ruthless businessmen become attributes to be admired by the reader. This is the rubble ideology carried in the books and magazines we read every day," Cde Ushewokunze said.

He said: "The films, magazines and books available to our people have a tradition of capitalist cultural and material values.

"But we have an uphill struggle given the wide range of magazines and books, carrying the message of those who benefit from the capitalist system."

In the ensuing struggle, he said a conscious decision had to be made over a change of direction, in terms of books and magazines available to the people.

Although it would be at the risk of being accused by the capitalist Press of disseminating propaganda, we either choose to write and read in support of capitalism or for the democratisation of resource control and distribution, and thus for socialism."

There was no middle road, he said, "as long as the working people are not in power, books and magazines must agitate for social justice".

"Once the working people are in power we must continue to agitate for vigilance against the attempts to overthrow the socialist state."

STRUGGLE

On books, magazines, culture and anti-imperialism in the class struggle in Zimbabwe, a University of Zimbabwe law lecturer, Cde Kempston Makamure, said that Zimbabwe was today "the focus and centre of a class struggle between labour and capital and between imperialism and national liberation".

White Zimbabweans were a force and a community whose way of life was rooted in capitalism and were thus the leading force of the capitalist culture in the country.

"The bourgeoisified Africans moving into the suburbs, take and model their lives after them. You therefore have the culture of the brains, of

bourgeois sport; like the transitions from football culture to golf, a squash, and tennis and the culture of exclusive social clubs."

In ideas the bourgeoisified African acquired, like his European counterpart, the culture of anti-communism, mainly expressed as anti-Sovietism, and "in economic terms there is the culture of faith in the World Bank and the economics of the International Monetary Fund." Cde Makamure said.

He said among that class there was a faith not based upon scientific understanding but upon class intuition, "the Western aid is the road to development".

But Zimbabwe was not theirs for the taking, he said, because "the national liberation tradition has left the beginnings of anti-imperialist culture in the country". The struggle had left the people in general proud of their struggle against and victory over Ian Smith and the imperialist forces that supported him.

On the role of languages in creating a progressive culture of a truly national character, training officer in the Ministry of Lands Agriculture Rural Resettlement, Cde Cain Mathema, said: "In class divided societies, languages serve the interests of the ruling classes, dominated by the ideology, categories, concepts and idioms that protect the ruling class and its interests.

"At the same time since a language reflects each society at each definite stage, languages in class divided societies reflect the class struggle in those societies, the antagonistic contradictions in those societies, the interests of the exploited classes and their culture too."

Thus in Zimbabwe, slogans like "mwana wevhu", "zhi" "pamberi nesocialism" and "phasi labathengisi" never existed until about 25 years ago and until the height of the last armed struggle against colonialism.

"They became part and parcel of our anti-colonialist struggle. They helped mobilise our people in the fight against British colonialism." Cde Mathema said.

He said languages could be regarded as a material force, because they were used to exploit people, to kill them and to build a new socialist system.

"If a language fails to move people, if a language does not mobilise people, if it is divorced from the real people, their aspirations and interest, then it must die because it is no longer an instrument to be used by the people in a world that knows nothing but constant change," he said.

On "The background to the publishing and distribution of progressive and socialist literature in

Zimbabwe", the deputy managing director of Grassroots Books, Cde Reginald Mhlanga, said that during the 90 years of colonial rule, "reactionary and racist ideas, the colonialist version of the history of the African peoples, tribalism and superstitious notions were encouraged at every turn."

DESIGNS

"The myth of communist designs of communist conspiracies to take over and control Zimbabwe, was invented and used as an ideological weapon against all democratic and freedom-loving forces," he said.

But the oppressed masses led by the liberation movements had rejected the colonialist diatribes and counter-attacked repeatedly by creating the means to spread the truth about the plunder of Zimbabwe by imperialism and about the just and necessary armed struggle.

He said the first stage of Zimbabwe's struggle

to achieve socialism was accomplished with the victory over colonialism and entrenched racism.

Colonialist propaganda had promoted the capitalist world outlook, with its rampant individualism, bourgeois values of profit before everything, hysterical anti-communism, religious hypocrisy and class bigotry that had made Zimbabwe one of the chief tools of international imperialism as a direct result of capitalism.

"The prevalent capitalist, colonialist mentality, can be fought and ground made at this stage only by the widest dissemination of socialist and revolutionary democratic ideas.

"The absence of this will create a dangerous situation whereby imperialist and neo-colonialist forces will have a freer hand to assert themselves and place Zimbabwe firmly on the path of capitalist development," Cde Mhlanga said.

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH NOTES MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE

MB281309 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The War in Mozambique and the Zimbabwean Involvement"]

[Text] Zimbabwe is being sucked deeper and deeper into the civil war in Mozambique. As more and more of our troops are committed to the defense of our economic lifelines and in direct battle against Renamo, it is imperative that every Zimbabwean is fully informed about what is happening in that forlorn country. Our media and the ZANU-PF quarters have little to say about the real news from Mozambique and for very obvious reasons. They want to hide the truth from the people of this country in an effort to blunt adverse reaction and criticism of our government policy on this vital issue. Radio Truth is determined to keep you properly informed, and we will relay on a regular basis the intelligence which comes to hand.

Every taxpayer has the right to know how and where his money is being spent. Every parent is entitled to know the course in which his son's life is at risk and the circumstances in which our young men are compelled to suffer.

Let us take a look at the details of activities over a period of one month that have been fed into the station by our correspondent. South of the Sabie River, Renamo launched assaults on some 15 bases occupied by the armed forces of Mozambique. Among these was the FPLM provincial headquarters in the Gaza Province and a battalion base southeast of Chokwe. Ten foreign convoys were attacked, one of them only kilometers from Maputo. Sabotage missions were carried out against the Maputo-Ressano Garcia rail line, three different factories in the Maputo area, a water pipeline, and the telephone lines between Maputo and Manica.

In counteractions, FPLM mounted attacks on 10 Renamo bases. They also carried out house-to-house raids in some of the Matola suburbs, during which some light weapons, ammunition, and uniforms were confiscated. In these searches government troops robbed the inhabitants of food and personal possessions.

There was less overt activity in the central provinces of Mozambique. Two FPLM convoys were ambushed by Renamo and the resistance movement occupied an airfield in Beira. In this action the Zimbabwean troops guarding the airport were driven off. The power lines to Beira were sabotaged on a number of

occasions and the city had virtually no power supplies for two months. FPLM antiaircraft units have been ordered to shoot down any light aircraft flying in this region because this is the method by which Renamo units are being resupplied. These aircraft are said to come from the permanent airfield Renamo have established at their main base in the Gorongosa area.

Because of the poor security situation and persistent Renamo harassment, FPLM troops in Manica and Tete Province are being supplied via Zimbabwe. In northern Mozambique a number of coastal towns have been subjected to Renamo assaults. Half a dozen FPLM bases received the same treatment. These reliable reports suggest that a few Renamo members were executed in Nampula Province, including some who had accepted an amnesty offer. In general the statistics available to us show that Renamo retains control of the military initiative. Some two-thirds of the contacts between opposing forces are initiated by the MNR. In similar vein, the number of FPLM soldiers killed in battle are more than double the casualty suffered by the insurgents. The low morale in the Mozambican armed forces is highlighted by the serious level of desertion. This is averaging close to 100 a month.

It is true that the volume of incidents in Manica and Sofala Provinces where Zimbabwean troops are stationed is relatively low. However, this will not save Frelimo from defeat.

By far the greatest concentration of activity is in Maputo Province, in line with Renamo's declared intent to seize the capital before the end of this year. To grant even a temporary respite to the hard-pressed Frelimo forces, ZANU-PF would have to commit our troops on a much wider and more intensive scale. This, as we have pointed out before, is an extremely dangerous game. In the eyes of the Mozambican population, we may well be supporting a lost cause.

In the current month the war has heated up still further. Despite the presence of about 8,000 ZNA [Zimbabwe National Army] troops engaged on essential guard duties, the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline was blown up on 13 August. During the past week Renamo launched a lightning strike against the capital city itself. Overall, Frelimo appeared to be on the defensive, and the outlook for its survival is grim indeed. This reinforces our view that Zimbabwean military activity in that country should be confined to the protection of our key lifelines. To become embroiled in a civil war is something we cannot afford in lives or money. In the past few days the plight of Mozambique and its people has hit the world's headlines.

CSOP 3400/1056

ZIMBABWE

ANC COMMENTARY CALLS FOR DISTURBANCES IN WHITE DISTRICTS

EA031221 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 2
Sep . 85

[Unattributed commentary--"Let Us Take the Battle to the Enemy's Backyard"]

[Text] Compatriots, [words indistinct] the entire [words indistinct] of black townships of our country, from the northern Transvaal down to the Cape are being engulfed by the flames of the revolution. The battle has now even spread to the rural and remote parts of our country. Daily, the confrontation between our heroic and death-defying people and the repressive forces of the apartheid regime, its troops and police, has continued unabated. More than 700 lives of our people have now been lost in this period of over a year, most of them, the victims of the bullets of the apartheid killers.

All these months long, the battlefield has been confined to the areas where we, the oppressed black people, live, safely far away from the white areas of the country. Throughout this period, the majority of the white population of this country have learned of the bitter confrontation only through their television screens while sipping their drinks comfortably in their cosy homes. They have been channelled by the severely controlled propaganda of the racist regime and have also chosen on their own to be oblivious to the turmoil continuing just in their backyards.

The time has come, countrymen, when that oblivion has to be ended. The whites of this country now have to be rudely awakened from the dreamland that they have closed themselves into. The false myth that the fascist Botha-Malan regime has been lulling them with and deluding them into believing, that it can successfully secure them away from the flames of revolution that are sweeping this country, must now be shattered. We now have to take the battle fight into their homes, into their kitchens and bedrooms.

Evidently, it was with this very same false sense of security in mind that the fascist Botha could afford, only a few days ago, to shout arrogantly from the rooftops, in defiance of the whole world, that the white domination will never be ended in this country. He was, of course, [words indistinct] which is always in the bedrock and rear base of his criminal apartheid system. No wonder they cheered him so much. They were able to do so precisely because they have not as yet felt the heat of the battle. To them, business still continues as usual and things are still as normal as long as Botha says so.

Now is the time, countrymen, to crush all that myth. As the president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, called on us, it is our task--all of ours, patriots of our land--to crush that false sense of security. It is our task to bring sense into the minds of the hidebound white supremacists of this country, to make them realize that they cannot continue supporting and abetting and applauding a regime that can only succeed in nothing else but to lead them into a catastrophe.

The supreme task, countrymen, as the president said, lies not only on our shoulders--the oppressed black people, who continue to perform heroic feats in the dusty streets of our townships--but it is equally the task of all our white democrats who are genuinely committed to the realization of the future democratic and nonracial South Africa. Together we must now devise new ways of carrying the battlefield right into the enemy's rear base, the white areas of this country.

CSO: 3400/1056

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT URGED TO PREPARE FOR EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS

MB290748 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] We have noted that our government is engaged in crisis planning to try and offset the backwash if mandatory economic sanctions are imposed on South Africa. As we have warned, if Pretoria chooses to retaliate in full measure, life in Zimbabwe will be far worse than anything experienced when sanctions were applied to Rhodesia. At that time, we had the cushion provided by South African support, but there is nothing and nobody to absorb the shock-waves this time.

There are frequent shortages of essential items in our shops right now. Just imagine how much worse the situation will be if our primary economic lifelines are cut.

When the borders with Zambia were closed, the economy of that country went downhill at an alarming rate and has never recovered.

Our situation would be a hundred times more serious. The rail lines and harbor facilities in Mozambique are no complete substitute. Even if they were all in full working order, they would be hard-pressed to handle 50 percent of our import and export traffic. It has been difficult enough to keep the Beira line open. If we try to do the same under current conditions with the Maputo link, our resources would be stretched beyond endurance.

To secure the best possible from a bad situation, our government should be working flat-out to bring the warring parties in Mozambique together. At least if there was peace in that land, the sanctions issue in South Africa would be slightly less threatening and a little less damaging. In this political climate moreover, it is stupid for Zimbabweans to alienate the United States. We need their aid and investment at this very moment, and in the circumstances just outlined, we would have an even greater need for their goodwill and support. We refer to the demonstration in front of the American Embassy in Harare when a ZANU-PF (?rented) crowd of some 500 people staged a rude and ill-mannered display against the Reagan administration. Chanting anti-U.S. slogans, the demonstrators demanded an immediate end to the policy of constructive engagement and support for contras in Nicaragua. There were shouts of "down with criminal Reagan." This sort of behavior, apart from being a gratuitous insult, could do untold harm to Zimbabwe's interests. As with so many of our internal disturbances, it is time that the government clamped down on its unruly supporters.

ZIMBABWE

MUZOREWA MAY ACCEPT JOB IN UNITED STATES

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] UANC leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa is understood to be in Maryland in the United States, where he has been offered a permanent job, but it is not known whether he has accepted it, says the Minister of State (Security), Cde Emmerson Munangagwa.

He told newsmen on Friday that members of the Muzorewa family in Zimbabwe were not in contact with him, but the Government was aware of his whereabouts.

Two of the bishop's brothers, Dr Gwinya Muzorewa and Cde Ernest Muzorewa announced at the Press conference the family's intentions to join Zanu (PF). They are not his sons, as reported in The Herald yesterday. They said they were representing only those members of the Muzorewa family, including the bishop's father, who are in the country.

Bishop Muzorewa himself was neither consulted nor informed of this decision, they said.

"We would like to have the opportunity to give our talents to the welfare of our nation," they said. "The meaning of our liberation in Zimbabwe is that we freed ourselves from the white oppressors in order to maximise and realise our potential here in our beloved country.

"The Muzorewa family recognises one Zimbabwe, one Government, a common national objective and a meaningful political solidarity. We believe that only when we rally under one flag can we be a strong, peaceful and dignified nation," they said.

CSO: 3400/1117

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

TRANSMITTER BEING BUILT--The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, ZBC, is building a radio transmitter which will beam programs in Venda to counter Radio Truth, which broadcasts from South Africa. This was disclosed to the House of Assembly by the Minister of Information, Posts, and Telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira. Comrade Shamuyarira added that when the transmitter development program is completed, no areas in the country will not be exposed to ZBC's programs. He revealed that the area covered by television in 1980 was only 26 percent of the country, and that this has not increased to 43 percent while the program content is also being increased from 21 percent in 1980 to 45 percent. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Aug 85 MB]

MEDIA FREE FROM GOVERNMENT CONTROL--The deputy minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Naomi Nhiwatiwa, says the media in Zimbabwe is not subject to government control. Comrade Nhiwatiwa rejected as untrue, allegations by some senators yesterday that the reportage on the run-up to the election had been biased in favor of the ruling party. She told the senate that the media is free from government control, adding that during the election it published the views of a wide political spectrum ranging from progressive to outright fascism. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Sep 85 MB]

RADIO NETWORK ALMOST COMPLETED--The installation of the military radio network, known at (Marnet), for South Africa and South-West Africa has almost been completed. Our military correspondent reports that the system was specially developed to provide communication facilities to military and civil commandos in sensitive or remote areas. The system operates 24 hours per day. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 30 Aug 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/1056

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

16 OCT. 85
ccsf